SATURDAY NIGHT

REPUBLICAN FIGHT

by L. L. L. Golden

NOVEMBER 3, 1951 VOL. 67, NO. 4

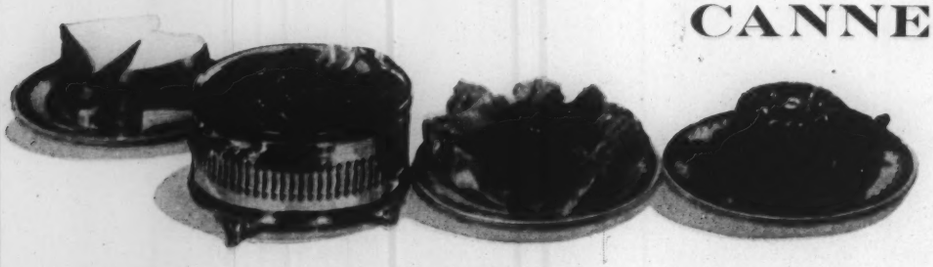
10c

Canned Salmon Creamed in Patty Shells

HERE'S GOOD EATING

Canned Salmon is one of the most economical foods you can buy....

"Mom, you're the best cook in the world!" Rave notices about your cooking are nice to hear. Naturally, you serve the foods your family enjoys and Canned Salmon is a basic food that everyone likes. It's good so many ways. Canned Salmon is delicious combined with other foods for piping hot main dishes. What finer salad than a cool, luscious Canned Salmon salad? From sandwiches to tasty seafood cocktails, the variety of ways you can use Canned Salmon makes menu-planning easy. With Canned Salmon on your shelf, you always have the makings of "good eating".



CANNED SALMON

Associated Salmon Canners of British Columbia

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 67 No. 4 Whole No. 3052

CONTENTS

FEATURES

WHO'S TO BLAME FOR HIGH PRICES?	Michael Barkway	2
MORE GLORIOUS ELIZABETHAN AGE	B. K. Sandwell	4
AMERICANS CALL THIS "CHOOSING" A CANDIDATE	L. L. Golden	9
COMMUNIST ROAD SHOW	Grey Hamilton	11
NEW DAY DAWNS FOR THE DON	David MacDonald	12
THE ATOM ON THE BATTLEFIELD	Sebastian Haffner	13
MY BRAND-NEW HOT ROD	Rielle Thompson	16
BALLET ASTEROIDS	Lucy van Gogh	20
CEMENT PACES CANADA'S EXPANSION	Melwyn Breen	25
ARE PRICE CUTS LASTING?	P. M. Richards	28
THE NEW SLAVERY	Kim McIlroy	31
NEWFOUNDLAND NEEDS DENTISTS	Frances Shelley Wees	34
ROYAL TELEPHONE POLL	Mary Lowrey Ross	39
THE CASE AGAINST FIXED PRICES	Wilfrid Eggleston	40

DEPARTMENTS

Books	22	Lighter Side	39
Business	25	National Round-Up	17
Capital Comment	40	Ottawa View	2
Crosswords	32	People	37
Editorials	6	Sports	31
Films	21	World Affairs	13
Letters	8	World of Women	33

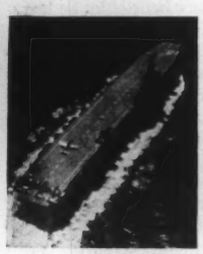
BEHIND THE SCENES

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE will carry an amazingly frank article. Well-known Canadian author SCOTT YOUNG has kept a life-long friendship with a man who is now an active Communist. "Shall I keep my Red friend?" he asks, analyzing old associations and rejection of the friendship.

■ To catch the razzle-dazzle of a college football week-end SATURDAY NIGHT despatched a writer-photographer team to the Queen's-McGill game.

■ JUDITH ROBINSON, who won a reputation as a forthright Canadian newspaper columnist, gives an emotional word-picture of an incident in England, as reported in her new book "As We Came By".

■ Want some ideas on how to blend period and modern furniture? World of Women will show how.



COVER: Canada's aircraft carrier HMCS *Magnificent* is steaming home after taking part in exercises with the French and English fleet units off the southern coast of France. On her deck, a Sea Fury is "spotted" just prior to taking off the carrier, which is steaming full speed against the wind. The *Maggie* is one of the 80 ships that make up the Royal Canadian Navy's strength. Besides these, there are 39 new ships under construction or on order in the country's shipyards. *Maggie* also spent a month exercising out of Malta with units of the Royal Navy's Mediterranean Fleet. During August, the 30th Carrier Air Group, embarked in the carrier, set a new month's flying training record for RCN.—*Photo by National Defence.*

EDITOR EMERITUS
B. K. Sandwell
EDITOR
R. A. Farquharson
MANAGING EDITOR
John Yocom
ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Michael Barkway (Ottawa), P. M. Richards (Business), Willson Woodside (Foreign).
ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR
Herbert McManus
WOMEN'S EDITOR
Bernice Coffey
ASSISTANT EDITORS
Melwyn Breen, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Hal Tracey, Michael Young.
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Peter Donovan (London), John Dunlop, Paul Duval, Wilfrid Eggleston, Marjorie Thompson Flint, R. L. Hoadley (New York), Kimball McIlroy, J. E. Parsons, Mary Lowrey Ross.
Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary), Marjorie Budd (Editorial Assistant)
C. N. Foy ..... Advertising Sales Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance — and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
Birks Building, Montreal, Canada

Editorial and Advertising Offices:
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer and Comptroller.

John F. Foy ..... Director of Circulation
E. M. Pritchard ..... Director of Production

VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13, 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England, 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.1.

Get ready now to lick next winters oil bills

Mr. W. C. Downing, Port Credit, Ontario, saves 114 gallons in first year with Iron Fireman oil firing

The Downing home was originally heated with coal, using from 9 to 10 tons per season. The Downings then switched to oil and eventually replaced the first oil burner with an Iron Fireman Vortex. "We are delighted," writes Mr. Downing, "and our friends are surprised at our low heating cost. Here is the record:

1947-48 (old burner)	804 gallons
1948-49 (Vortex)	690 gallons

The comfort at such low cost is most gratifying."

There is no mystery about Iron Fireman fuel savings when you see how the Vortex oil burner works. The radiant, bowl-shaped flame starts at the grate level and sweeps up along the furnace walls. Under the fire is an insulated hearth, reflecting heat upward. No heat is wasted in the ashpit. The Vortex burner reaches maximum heat output in a few seconds, cutting your fuel bills and giving steadier, more comfortable heating.

The Iron Fireman Vortex oil burner is easily and quickly installed in your present furnace or boiler. Phone or see your Iron Fireman dealer, or mail the coupon below.

The Downing home, 37 Wenonah Drive, Port Credit, is located on the shore of Lake Ontario. This attractive six-room house is equipped with a hot water heating system. Installation of an Iron Fireman Vortex oil burner has resulted in a substantial oil saving.

IRON FIREMAN OIL FIRED FURNACES AND BOILERS

The Iron Fireman oil furnace is a complete compact warm air heating unit. Cleans, warms, humidifies and circulates the air. Heavy gauge welded steel furnace body, beautiful baked enamel cabinet. Built-in Vortex burner. Wide range of sizes.

Quick acting oil boilers for steam, hot water or radiant panel heating are available in a wide range of capacities. Built-in Vortex burner.

Iron Fireman equipment sold in Canada is manufactured in Canada.

IRON FIREMAN
oil heating

Ask for "The Magic of the Radiant Fire," sent free. Use this coupon. Address Iron Fireman Mfg. Co. of Canada, Ltd., 80 Ward Street, Dept. 91, Toronto, Ontario. Other plants in Portland, Oregon; Cleveland, Ohio. Dealers everywhere.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Province _____

No Finer Investment

Security of principal, with higher interest return and guaranteed repayment in full at any time, distinguish Canada Savings Bonds, which are backed by all the resources of our country.

Individuals may own up to $5,000 of the new issue of Canada Savings Bonds which are available in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Buy the limit for every member of your family.

Call WAverley 3681 in Toronto or any of our offices across Canada.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Established 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
CALGARY LONDON KITCHENER HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

What a SCOTCH!

White Horse... *of course!*

411

Distilled, Blended and Bottled in Scotland

OTTAWA VIEW

BLAME FOR HIGH PRICES?

by Michael Barkway

THE SAD THING about the House of Commons debate on the cost of living is that you could never discover whether they were talking about high prices or about inflation. Mostly they talked as though the two were the same. Perhaps it was what had to be expected of politicians. But the result was that the debate lost any economic reality. To make economic sense—whether it would be political sense or not—the starting-point should have been that high prices are a most useful anti-inflationary influence.

James Sinclair, Abbott's parliamentary assistant, and some other Government speakers, tried to interject sensible economics into the debate. It helped, but it hardly rescued the House from its demagogical mood.

The fact is that if Canadian prices were lower, Canadian inflation would be worse. If people were still trying to buy automobiles or refrigerators or any other consumer durables at the fantastic rate they bought them at the beginning of the year, we would really be in for trouble. We'd be into desperate raw-material shortages, rigid Government allocations, balance of payments difficulties. We'd be in an atmosphere of crisis, with all that that means.

The happiest thing about our present situation is the very thing that has so many businessmen worried. It is that no one can be sure whether it's lack of markets or lack of materials which is the more serious danger. Business is not at all sure that it could sell more goods if it could get the materials to make them. At long last goods really have to be sold to the public, not thrown at them.

"Won't Buy Anyway"

Some of the electrical manufacturers have been in Ottawa saying that Abbott might just as well remove the credit restrictions and the excise taxes: people wouldn't buy their goods anyway. Even the automobile people, who put up such a howl when their sales fell off this summer, have to admit that Abbott is only partly to blame. His restrictions must have had some effect on post-budget sales; it was probably a minor one in practical terms, though it may have been more important psychologically. The fact is the automobile people had over-sold the market. They did it deliberately, thinking they might not have another chance. They made a serious error of judgment. Though no minister will quite say so publicly, the Federal Government doesn't see why it should take the blame.

Right now the fear in Ottawa is that some firms may try to do the same thing all over again. If the automobile manufacturers, or anybody else, plan for a teriffic spurt in sales of their new models, two things will happen. They'll saturate the market in a short time and have to slow up for the rest of the year (as they did this year); they'll also run into shortages of materials which are not necessary.

What Ottawa is trying to get them to do is to lay out a balanced program for at least a 12-months period. If they'll do that, the Government thinks it can probably get adequate materials for them under the U.S. Controlled Materials Plan. Then the industry can be kept going—not at top capacity, obviously, but at an adequate rate to prevent these unemployment scares.

The object—which should be attainable—is to hit a reasonable level of employment that we can maintain, instead of this silly stop-and-go business.

RAW MATERIALS

THE supply of raw materials is now almost wholly dependent on arguments between governments. Some of them—as with the U.S. CMP—are just between Canada and the U.S. Others, in every commodity covered by the International Commodity Committees, are between a whole group of countries. The International Materials Conference allocations have worked better than most of the Canadian pundits thought they could. The one remaining fear in Ottawa is that IMC may be led into attempts at long-range price-fixing which the Canadian Government does not believe in. So long as it sticks to its present policy, Canada is with it; and it is bringing a large measure of order and stability into the price levels. Even Mr. Gaitskell said here in Ottawa that he did not believe the Western governments would ever again allow the frantic price boosts that followed the post-Korean scramble for materials.

The cost of this, of course, is that not even the metals we produce here in Canada are our own to do what we like with. One sometimes wonders if they ever will be again. Certainly for the present the only way we can get the steel and other materials we need to import is to give up a fair share of the materials we produce.

To date our informal system has kept our consumer industries down to as low a share of scarce materials as the corresponding U.S. industries which are under formal controls. As the U.S. defence program grows, this stage may pass; the U.S. may want to cut civilian production to lower levels than ours. If we get to that, Canada will have to do some blunt talking. We shall have to say that we are not going to close down civilian industry— throw men out of work and leave factories idle—merely to ensure that we have no more civilian goods than the United States. It would be quite another story if the U.S. wanted to use our capacity for defence production. If they give us orders to keep our factories busy on defence, we'll gladly take them. But they're not doing so yet. Until they

"SLOW DOWN
... before you
become a statistic!"

... THAT'S THE ADVICE to business men from a large insurance company. And, for Canadians especially, there's nothing better than a *winter* vacation in Florida to recoup from business strain.

Here are two hotels—the more intimate, exclusive type — that are holding a block of reservations especially for Canadians. They feature the same moderate prices you've been accustomed to; the American plan, if you wish, where meals are included (and *what* meals); and a location square in the center of Florida's vacation Mecca — the West Coast.

• •

Get the full details now. Don't delay. The reservations are going fast.

HOTEL
ALLISON
St. Petersburg, Florida

•

HOTEL
MANATEE RIVER
Bradenton, Florida
... 18 miles south of St. Petersburg

Special season rates for long-stayers – Contact your local travel agent or write directly to either hotel.

SRT-TV SRT-TV SRT-TV
OPPORTUNITIES IN *Television* BROADCASTING

North America's fastest growing industry needs professionally trained men and women. Newly licensed TV stations will require

Producers • Directors • Ass't directors Floor managers • Film cutters and editors • Camera men • Boom operators • Continuity writers *and more than twenty other types of production men and executives.*

Prepare for these well-paying positions at SRT Television Studios where top-ranking TV network professionals train you under actual broadcast conditions. You work in our fully equipped studios with cameras, lights, booms, scenery, etc.; write, stage and produce your own TV shows.

Courses ranging from 6 weeks to 2 years duration.
Day or Evening • Co-Educational
Write or wire for free prospectus "Careers in Television"

SRT (School of Radio Technique)
TELEVISION STUDIOS
America's Oldest Broadcasting School
316 West 57 St., New York 19, N. Y.

SRT-TV SRT-TV SRT-TV

do, we are not going into the masochistic business of cutting back civilian production for the fun of it.

FIND SUB-CONTRACTS

THE possibility of getting sub-contracts from United States contractors has by no means been fully exploited yet, J. M. Cochrane, of the Department of Defence Production's automobile division, has been down in the U.S. trying to find sub-contracts for Windsor. Roy Peers, the Canadian Commercial Corporation's man in Washington, has been on the same job. But Government officials cannot do it all. Canadian firms must make their own way.

One obstacle they have run into is the ignorance of American manufacturers about the application of their own "Buy American Act". Some of them have been saying, "We'd like to get your stuff, but we can't because of our laws." And in many cases the Buy American Act didn't really interfere with the proposed contracts at all. The Department of Defence Production is now trying to give Canadian salesmen the means of educating American buyers in their own law. It's preparing a pamphlet about the Buy American Act, which the U.S. Munitions Board will endorse. This will go out to Canadian firms so that they can show Americans what they are free to buy here.

How to Make Sales?

Another obstacle is the way some Canadian businessmen seem to go about the business of finding sub-contracts, whether in this country or outside. Not long ago a man from the Department of Defence Production was in the Maritimes. In Charlottetown he found a manufacturer groaning and wailing because he couldn't find anyone to supply components he wanted. A couple of days later he found a manufacturer in Pictou, NS, who made the very thing the Charlottetown man needed. And he was groaning and wailing because he couldn't find anybody to buy it. It took an official of the Federal Government to establish contact between two manufacturers who gazed at each other every day across the Northumberland Straits. Just how paternalistic do we want our Government to be?

—Lane in Hamilton Spectator

QUANDARY

Maximum Security
... Plus Even More Interest

This year's issue of Canada Savings Bonds, like previous issues, provides a maximum of security with even more interest—3.21% over the full life of the Bond, as against 2.75% on previous issues. Canada Savings Bonds never fluctuate in price, regardless of investment market conditions. You can always cash them for what you paid for them plus interest.

Denominations: $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Order your Canada Savings Bonds from us by phone, by mail or by personal call at our office.

AS GOOD AS CASH ... AND BETTER CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Halifax
Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton Calgary New Westminster
London, Eng. Victoria Chicago New York

To BRITAIN and across the World by B·O·A·C

Travel in style from Montreal to Britain. Fast, double-decker Stratocruisers fly smoothly above the weather. Relax in deep-seated ease ... stroll about ... meet friends in lounge and bar ... and for a slight extra charge—sleep soundly in a roomy berth. No tips or extras for complimentary meals, mealtime drinks and traditional B.O.A.C. service.

Montreal to London—4 Flights Weekly. One flight weekly non-stop to London in 11½ hrs., three flights via Prestwick, Stratocruisers exclusively. It's your fastest, most luxurious service to Britain.

And—Across the World. Wherever business or pleasure takes you —Europe, the Far East, Middle East, or Africa—B.O.A.C. offers you a combination of speed, luxury—and a choice of world wide routes.

Also, daily services from New York to London—Stratocruisers, of course.

B.O.A.C. TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

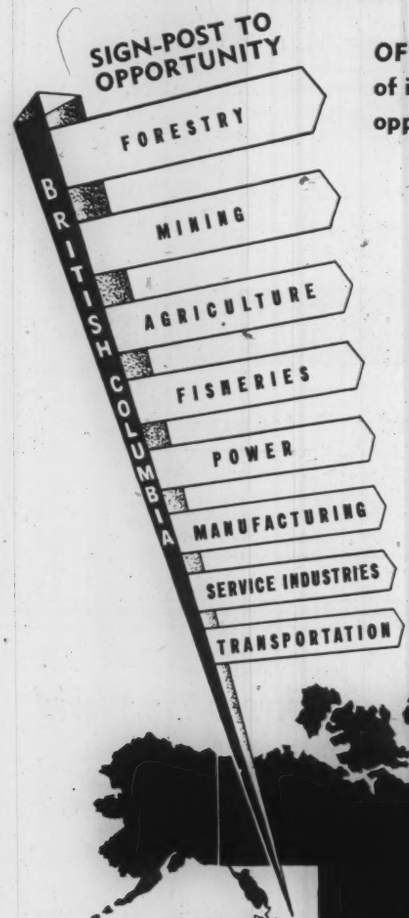
FLY B·O·A·C

Reservations through your local travel agent or railway ticket office or call B.O.A.C. in:
Montreal—Laurentien Hotel. Tel. UNiversity 6-5861
Toronto—32 King St., W. Tel. EMpire 3-4323

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA

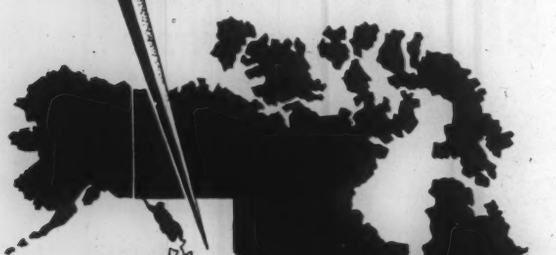


OFFERS an unlimited field of industrial and commercial opportunities . . .

British Columbia, Canada's most Westerly Province, is rich in natural wealth, both developed and undeveloped. The history of primary production in Forestry, Agriculture, Mining, and Fisheries has been one of steady growth. SECONDARY INDUSTRY has made such spectacular progress that now British Columbia ranks as the third industrial Province of the Dominion.

The consistent movement of capital to British Columbia indicates the faith of industrialists in the economic future of this fast growing Province.

British Columbia ranks first in Canada in per capita purchasing power and national wealth and income.



we invite you to investigate

BRITISH COLUMBIA

before investing

for information write...

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE & INDUSTRY

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B. C.

E. G. Rowebottom, Deputy Minister

Hon. Leslie H. Eyres, Minister

WSA

WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

BRANCH OFFICES

Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.

221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.

McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.

401 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

LOOKING FORWARD

"More Glorious Elizabethan Age"

by B. K. Sandwell

THE Royal Empire Society of Montreal, an organization which is none the less valuable for the fact that it retains an outmoded designation for that singular group of kingdoms, republics and other forms of national sovereignties which unite in maintaining the British Crown as their symbol, performed a very useful function this month when it afforded a platform for that great American, Lawrence Hunt, to discuss "What the Commonwealth of Nations Means to America."

—Don McKague

B. K. SANDWELL

Mr. Hunt is one of those Americans who can see the history of the world without having it entirely eclipsed by the history of the American Revolution, the Irish Troubles, and the War of 1812. In fact, he actually disapproves of the American side of the War of 1812, for he referred at Montreal to "the Britain of 1815 when at Waterloo she again crushed a tyrant's threat to the freedom of mankind." The Napoleon whom Britain crushed at Waterloo was not at that moment a co-belligerent with the United States, but he had been so until his first great defeat in 1814 suggested to the U.S. Government that there was not much to be gained by continuing to fight against the British and induced it to make peace on the day before Christmas—probably the first instance of the passion for "getting the boys out of the trenches" for that sacred day. In justice to the Americans of that time it must be added that historians have never been quite agreed as to the tyrannical nature of the Napoleonic ambitions in 1812-5; but the general opinion today does not regard him as an earnest friend of liberty.

Mr. Hunt rightly claimed the American Revolution as the precipitating agent which brought the Commonwealth into being. He quoted James Madison for the statement that the fundamental principle of that Revolution was the claim of the colonies that although they belonged to an empire united by a common executive sovereign the legislative power was "as complete in each American Parliament as in the British Parliament" — the exact situation which now exists in the relations of all the nations of the Commonwealth to the British Crown. He might have added that Benjamin Franklin, long after the Stamp Act, continued to hope for and work for a self-governing America continuing under the British Crown, and gave up that ideal only when the "shot heard round the world" proclaimed its impossibility. (And it was not the "embattled farmers" who made it impossible, but unwisdom in high places in England.)

The American Revolution occurred at a moment in the history of the Western World when ancient Rome and its republican system of government were in high repute. The revolutionary Americans, having thrown off the sovereignty of the British Crown, had to provide themselves with some other sovereignty. They could not for obvious reasons establish a new hereditary monarchy, and the republic was the only alternative. Unfortunately the effort to build up patriotic enthusiasm for the republic inevitably led to a feeling of hostility to the monarchical system as a system, instead of merely to the original subject of grievance, namely subordination to an outside legislature. That feeling of hostility was later enhanced by the flood of immigration from Ireland—the only immigrants speaking the English (and American) language who were by tradition and circumstances anti-British. But for these circumstances the United States would be today what it cannot well be

—Norris in The Vancouver Sun

"I must say, George—this IS more convenient."

ADVT.

THE AMAZING POTENTIALITIES OF MEMORY

I little thought when I arrived at my friend Borg's house that I was about to see something truly extraordinary, and to increase my mental powers tenfold.

He had asked me to come to Stockholm to lecture to the Swedes about Lister and other British scientists. On the evening of my arrival, after the champagne, our conversation turned naturally to the problems of public speaking and to the great labour imposed on us lecturers by the need to be word perfect in our lectures.

Borg then told me that his power of memory would probably ama e me —and I had known him, while we were studying Law together in Paris, to have the most deplorable memory!

So he went to the end of the dining room and asked me to write down a hundred three-figure numbers, calling each one out in a clear voice. When I had filled the edge of an old newspaper with figures, Borg repeated them to me in the order in which I had written them down and then in reverse order, that is, beginning with the last number. He also allowed me to ask him the relative position of different numbers; for example, whi h was the 24th, the 72nd, and the 38th, and I noticed that he replied to all my questions at once and without effort, as if the figures which I had written on the paper had been also written in his brain.

I was dumbfounded by such a feat and sought in vain for the trick which enabled him to achieve it. My friend then said: "The thing you have just seen and which seems so remarkable is, in fact, quite simple; everybody has a memory good enough to do the same, but few indeed can use this wonderful faculty".

He then revealed to me how I could achieve a similar feat of memory, and I at once mastered the secret—without mistakes and without effort—as you, too, will master it tomorrow.

But I did not stop at these amusing experiments. I applied the principles I had learned in my daily work. I could now remember with unbelievable facility, the lectures I heard and those which I gave myself, the names of people I met—even if it was only once—as well as their addresses, and a thousand other details which were most useful to me. Finally, I discovered after a while that not only had my memory improved, but that I had also acquired greater powers of concentration, a surer judgment — which is by no means surprising since the keenness of our intellect is primarily dependent on the number and variety of the things we remember.

If you would like to share this experience and to possess those mental powers which are still our best chance of success in life, ask Borg to send you his interesting booklet, "The Eternal Laws of Success"—he will send it free to anyone who wants to improve his memory. Here is the address: C. I. Borg, c/o Aubanel Publishers, Mentone House, Killiney, Co. Dublin.

Write now—while copies of this booklet are still available.

L. CONWAY *

as things are, namely a very possible candidate for inclusion in the Commonwealth, that is, in the group of nations which accept the British Crown.

But history, which today prevents the U.S. from being a candidate for inclusion in the Commonwealth—of which it would immediately become the leader, equally ensures that it shall be the Commonwealth's closest associate. Mr. Hunt says of the Commonwealth that although it has been almost intangible for many years and keeps on becoming more intangible, "it works". So does the association of the Commonwealth and the U.S., which is more intangible only by reason of not having even a symbol. And oddly enough it is growing a symbol, or rather it is taking over the Commonwealth symbol with a slight difference of symbolism.

Americans' "King"

For the Americans are developing an attitude towards the British Crown. King George is to them "the King"—and that is not because there are only a few kings left; it is because they have a feeling about him which is fundamentally different from their feeling about any of the others. They have quite fully accepted the idea that the hereditary British monarchy is no threat to anybody's liberty. The incredible fact that several avowed and carefully constituted republics remain, by their own choice, in the Commonwealth of which he is the head has got through to their consciousness.

This, though an intangible, is a constitutional point, and one which Americans can grasp and appreciate. But the non-constitutional point is even more important. The behavior of the Royal Family during the past half-century — including even the abdication of Edward VIII—has been exactly the kind of thing to enlist American sympathy. Very long reigns, like that of Victoria, have a drawback in that they tend to concentrate attention, as directed to the Royal Family, upon very old people. Since Edward VII the reigning monarch, at least at his accession, and the heirs apparent and presumptive have been young people, and young people of great charm and tact. They have moved freely about the world, including the U.S. and including also Canada, in which the Americans take an avuncular interest quite different from that which they take in Australia or South Africa. Wherever they have gone they have been as democratic as royal personages can possibly be, and a lot more democratic than some royalists like.

A Joint Effort

Mr. Hunt predicted at Montreal that "the future reign of your Princess will prove to be another and perhaps even more glorious Elizabethan Age". This was more than a well-turned compliment. It was an assurance that in that glorious Age the people of the U.S. will be participants along with the peoples of the Commonwealth. For there can be no glorious Elizabethan Age in the twentieth century unless the Commonwealth and the U.S. stand together to make it so.

For so many reasons...

✓ Security
✓ Dollar Interest
✓ Patriotism

Buy

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

• See your local Dominion Bank manager today. He will tell you about the many ways to buy them . . . and offer every assistance to you.

THE DOMINION BANK

Established 1871

87-51 •

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

EDITORIALS

Conservative Policy And Price Controls

WHATEVER divisions there were in the Conservative party about price controls were silenced by Mr. Drew's speech rejecting the CCF amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Indeed, Mr. Drew seems to have had the effect of solidifying the Liberal ranks as well as his own. He brought the Progressive Conservative party back to its own proper principles, and at the same time helped to show some Liberals where their hankering for controls on the CCF pattern might be leading them.

It is no discredit to the Conservative party that there should have been differing views about the proper way to deal with the high cost-of-living. Mr. St. Laurent admitted a similar division in the Liberal party. Party solidarity, which is essential to our parliamentary system, would be impossible if it required that all the members of a party should think alike on every subject. What it does require is a common general outlook and a recognized community of interest. The two essentials for a party are that its members should think sufficiently alike to be able to produce an intelligible highest common factor of agreement and that they should have sufficient loyalty to the party to emphasize their agreements and minimize their differences.

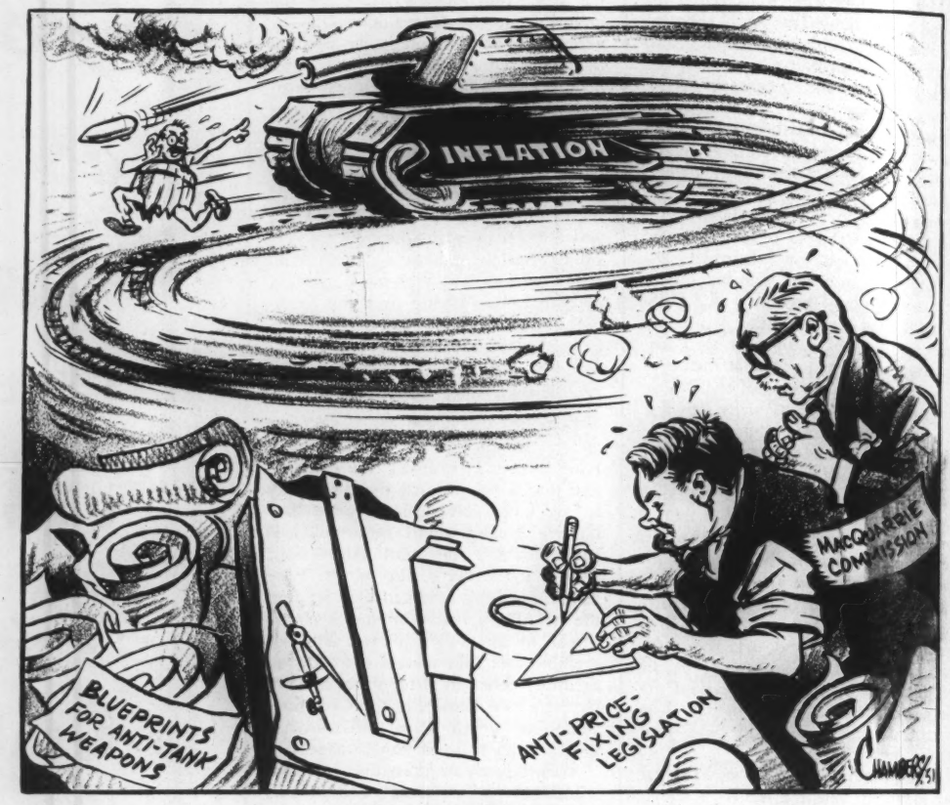
The Conservatives need not be worried at the accusation of being vague about the cost-of-living. The business of a parliamentary opposition is to point out all the Government's failures. As a prosecuting counsel must pick every possible hole in the defence case, so in Parliament the Opposition must make the most of every mistake and every omission of the Government. It is no more bound to tell the Government just what it should do than a prosecuting counsel should tell the defence counsel how to conduct his case. The function of the Opposition is to be a critic.

It is at second remove, and not primarily in Parliament, that the Conservatives need a positive policy. They need it in order to persuade the country that they could manage our affairs better than the Government has. They need it in order to present themselves as an alternative government. We would be delighted to see them make a better attempt at this task. But they won't do it by trying to tell the Government in detail what it should do at every stage in the development of a policy which is not their policy. It is on quite a different level that a positive Conservative policy has to be developed.

The OSA New York Show

THE ONTARIO Society of Artists has completed a commendable effort towards increasing Canadian-American cultural understanding. At its own expense the Society sent an exhibition of 38 paintings by its members to New York. At the American British Art Gallery, these canvases prompted a number of Americans to take a too infrequent look at Canadian art.

The OSA show is the first major art society show to be sent abroad other than under National Gallery auspices. The presentation and publicity were well handled but, unfortunately, the exhibit was not altogether worthy of the group it represented. New York reviewers were lukewarm in their reception and we cannot help feeling that the Society's next venture in this direction should be reinforced by a careful grading-by-jury before export instead of a blind acceptance of whatever the artist chose to offer.



Secret Weapons

Health Laws Obsolete

WHILE spectacular developments of new drugs have changed the whole emphasis of modern medicine, there is as yet little to indicate that public health legislation has kept abreast of the change. Having long ago sold the public on the need to quarantine communicable diseases, departments of health seem reluctant to admit that in many cases the placard on the door and the arbitrary interference with family life is no longer either wise or necessary.

The Medical Officer of Health for Toronto's suburban Scarboro' township put it bluntly in a recent address: "Quarantine has become less and less important. If a disease can be cured and the carrier state terminated, it is more scientific to provide medical care than to enforce isolation. One of the best examples is scarlet fever where the streptococci can be cleared from the throat quickly with penicillin and yet the law requires isolation for three weeks."

No wonder health officers are finding it hard to explain to other doctors why they still insist on isolation of patients long after infection has been eliminated. It is also no wonder that doctors are looking with raised eyebrows at municipalities continuing to maintain isolation hospitals when smaller isolation wings as part of general hospitals would serve the purpose at much less cost.

Security Without Empire

ONE MAY TRY to understand the feelings of the Iranians and Egyptians about casting off the remains and even the reminders of past imperialism, but they must appreciate that the Western Powers are bound to maintain the security of the Middle East, in some form or other. If we were, in fact, prepared to abandon this strategic crossroads of the world or surrender its vast oil resources to the almost certain domination of Moscow, there would be little sense in the policy of containment of the Soviets which we have been following in Europe and Asia.

The retreat from Abadan, where the British would have had to invade Iran to put forces ashore, cannot be taken as the pattern for Western policy in the Middle East. It will be recalled that when the Soviets put heavy pressure on the Turks to yield control of the Dardanelles immediately after the war, the United States stepped in with a powerful Mediterranean Fleet, a fresh weight in the balance of power in this part of the world. When the British could no longer carry the burden of defending Greece, in 1947, the Americans took over and saved the day. And there is much evidence that the Iranians expected and even hoped for replacement of declining British power by rising American power in redressing the balance with Russia by which their independence has been maintained for a century and more.

The Americans have, however, no appetite for

"imperialism" as such. They went into Turkey and Greece as an emergency and as welcome allies. They must be careful not to poison Anglo-American relations with any suspicion that they are acting as receivers in bankruptcy in Iran. And they could not in any case simply step into Britain's former role as protector of the Arab lands, due to the deep resentment roused in the latter by American aid and sympathy for the Jewish cause during the Palestine War.

What the Americans have been seeking for, in company with the British, the French and the sturdy Turks, is some new formula of international control in harmony with the times and the circumstances. Thus they were ready to offer the Egyptians a role of equality in a Middle East Defence Pact, under which Suez would have been defended by British, French, Turkish and American troops, as well as Egyptian; the Egyptian leaders, for their own internal political reasons, hastened to denounce the British treaty a day or two before the new proposal was to be made. In a similar vein, such hopes as remain for solving the Iranian oil problem are pinned on acceptance by the Iranians of an international operating company similar to that in Iraq.

If Middle Eastern leaders can be convinced that the West is sincere in seeking security and economic development without imperialism, and if these leaders can control the mob passions they have unleashed, an agreed settlement may yet be arranged. If not, the Western Powers will have no alternative but to impose for the time being some regime of security which at least would win a wide measure of support among the United Nations and in the free world press.

Reciprocal Interest

A FEW years ago the ignorance, or perhaps more correctly the ignoring, of current Canadian literature in French by English-speaking Canadians and of current Canadian literature in English by French Canadians was just about 100 per cent complete on both sides. That there has been a radical change in the attitude of English-language readers towards the French output is probably realized by most readers of this weekly; but there is a precisely similar change going on among French-language readers of the critical kind towards the output in English.

The current Revue de l'Université Laval, which is the organ not only of the university but also of the Société du Parler Français, contains a very just and penetrating appreciation by Jean-Charles Bonenfant of four of the most important recent works of four of our outstanding novelists—Morley Callaghan, Hugh MacLennan, Thomas Raddall and E. A. McCourt. Mr. Bonenfant, who shows an admirable Gallic quality by paying much more attention than most English-language reviewers to the factor of pure literary style (for which he awards high marks especially to MacLennan and Raddall), expresses the hope that all of these four works may be translated into French, and it is a consummation which we should welcome. But the truth is that our French fellow-citizens of the educated classes are so vastly more bilingual than we that the matter of translation is relatively unimportant.

By a curious coincidence the same issue contains an article by a professor in the University of Nancy, France, on another subject of strongly Canadian interest—the "*affaire* Gilson," the dispute which is raging in France over the decision of Professor Etienne Gilson, the famous philosopher, to leave the collège de France and become a permanent resident of Toronto. This dispute appears to have led to the writing and production of a play by Gabriel Marcel which is now, or was recently, playing in a Paris theatre, and which deals with the situation of an intellectual who leaves France because of his wife's fears of a Russian invasion. It does not seem to be a very good play, and Professor Auguste Viatte, the author of the article, makes the sound point that events so recent in time can hardly form the basis for a good play. But its production suggests that there is at the moment in France a somewhat hysterical tendency to denounce any prominent person who leaves the country, no matter how legitimate his motives, as a runaway.

A Businessman's Service

WHEN Crawford Gordon Jr. moved over from the Department of Defence Production to head the A. V. Roe (Canada) aircraft firm in Toronto, he did not in any sense leave the national service.

—Karsh

CRAWFORD GORDON JR.

AVRO (Canada) has drawn with conspicuous success on British technical achievement and experience, Canadian technical capabilities, private Canadian capital and public Canadian funds, to create the first all-Canadian aircraft plant.

To say this is not to belittle our achievement in aircraft-building during the past war or since; it does not cast any aspersions at Canadair Ltd. in Montreal, which to date has been our most productive aircraft plant. But what AVRO (Canada) has been doing, mainly with Government money, is to create the first aircraft we had any right to call "all-Canadian."

It is a thousand pities that the demands of defence production have for the present relegated to the background North America's first jet airliner, which was designed at Malton and was to have been powered by the Orenda engine, also Malton-designed. But the twin-engine long-range jet fighter, the CF-100, powered with Orenda engines, is the achievement for which in these times we have to be most thankful.

To the skimmers of headlines it may be a shock to realize that the CF-100 with its Orenda engines is still some months away from quantity production; they might also be surprised to learn how far from quantity production are some of the foreign types of aircraft whose dazzling prototypes make newspaper headlines. Now that Canada has started the complicated business of designing, developing and building its own engines as well as its airframes, we shall have to learn patience.

Succeeding Walter Deisher, who saw AVRO (Canada) through the worst part of its growing pains, Crawford Gordon inherits a huge project full of promise.

High Cost of Surpluses

FINANCE Minister Abbott and the Toronto Transportation Commission could both agree that a mounting surplus is a political liability. Mr. Abbott is getting constant encouragement from all over Canada to get rid of that surplus; in Toronto City Hall pressure has just about done the trick for the TTC.

The TTC was set up to operate free from political interference but interference has added increased costs which in the end will have to be paid by street-car riders. With an election coming on there will again be the spectacle of candidates pledging to keep the tax rate down and at the same time urging greater expenditures to be paid for by the prosperous Transportation Commission.

SATURDAY NIGHT has gone back into the records to find out what City Hall pressure has cost street-car riders in dollars. When the city found it was losing money on the island ferries, it forced the TTC to take over the deficits as well as the operation. In the last three years this has meant a loss of $299,695.

Faced with the demand to use its surplus to reduce fares, the TTC compromised by contributing $450,000 to street improvement costs.

When plans were announced for the subway, aldermanic pressure called for extending the underground section from Alexander to Bloor street at an added cost of approximately $900,000. This has not meant the slightest improvement from the subway passengers' viewpoint.

Pressure for a change in the original plans for a transit storage yard added another $200,000.

The original idea for the subway involved the city acquiring the private rights-of-way. In the end the TTC undertook the whole financial load. Nowhere else has an undertaking of the kind been financed by the operating company. As three main streets will be freed from street-car traffic, the subway will amount to an effective street widening project which would have cost the city many millions of dollars.

If the City Hall continues the policy of the last few years the TTC surplus will become only a memory. By then the City Fathers will have to look for another angel.

Art and the Farm

HERBERT HANNAM, who heads the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and lives in Ottawa to keep the Government posted on what the farmers of Canada want, is seen this month in a new role. He appears as the cover artist in the current issue of *Farmer's Magazine*.

We think there is something pleasantly significant when the aggressive and hard working spokesman for organized agriculture can relax and take up painting successfully enough to market one of his sketches. We hope this means that the pressure on the head office of the Federation has eased and that organized agriculture is becoming less militant.

As a painter, the farm leader is a traditionalist. In this tractor-and-combine age a team of horses is shown hauling in a wagon-load of sheaves. The cover scene could have been painted in Hannam's boyhood days on a hilly farm in South Grey—if he hadn't left out the hills.

A.D. 1851 WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

1851-1951

Canada's first postage stamps —issue 1851— and the most recent 1951 issue.

Every business day of one hundred years, the Company's Offices have undertaken insurance risks and despatched cheques to loss claimants. To-day its impregnable financial condition and its reputation for prompt and equitable settlement of claims permit it to anticipate confidently the continuing support of the public and their intermediaries.

The WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office—Toronto *Incorporated in Canada in 1851*

FIRE • MARINE • AUTOMOBILE • CASUALTY • AVIATION

Good Music...

enjoyed by everyone but APPRECIATED by those who know

DEWAR'S strikes perfect harmony in any company on any occasion.

Enjoyed by all . . . it is particularly *appreciated* by those who are judges of good Scotch whisky.

Before you say Scotch . . . Say DEWAR'S

T721

DISTILLED BLENDED AND BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND

"DEWAR'S SPECIAL"

The Medal Scotch of the World

LETTERS

Not in Casa Loma

YOUR IDEA regarding our King of of Canada having a real home in Canada, as outlined in the Oct. 6 issue, sounds good. But we in the rest of Canada do not want to see another Casa Loma or a palace built down in Toronto's Rosedale Ravine, at a cost of several million dollars and yet never used. It would be far cheaper to rent from some millionaire his home for four to eight weeks.

I am willing to bet that the Government at Ottawa would have a lot of landlords applying for that honor. Our King of Canada (also of Britain—God bless him!) has often got me thinking of that promise that God gave to His great servant David: that one of his seed would always reign upon a throne of Israel. Today the world has but one king who rules in safety not only in his lands but also in the hearts of his subjects.

Windsor, N.S. C. E. SMITH

Words and Action

YOUR *Ottawa View* analysis of why Ottawa is lukewarm about a Tory victory in Britain, with possibly stronger Commonwealth ties as a consequence, had a practical expression just this week.

External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson was definite in placing Canada behind the U.K. in the dispute with Egypt, but his words lacked any promise of practical help.

It was a moral endorsement of Britain's position; nothing more! Canada's old policy of "no military commitment" in the Middle East is certainly out of date by now. Why couldn't Mr. Pearson have despatched our aircraft carrier *Magnificent*, on exercises in the Mediterranean at the time, to join the British fleet units off Egypt? Thus, we could have shown Britain that we still think the Commonwealth means something more than words.

What are we waiting for? Until the U.S. offers Britain a practical show of assistance?

Toronto, Ont. H. R. TAYLOR

Princess Cover

CONGRATULATIONS on your cover of Princess Elizabeth, Oct. 6 issue. It was superlative Karsh, beautifully reproduced. The story by Alison Barnes was just the proper mixture of dignity, human reporting and informal welcome to the beloved couple.

Montreal HARRY SNIDER

U.K. Coalition Government?

RODNEY GREY'S article on the U.K. election (in the Oct. 20 issue) suggested a form of government that just might be the ticket for Britain, as she faces domestic troubles, foreign trade problems and war tensions—that is, some sort of coalition government, a Government of "all the talents." It worked during the war. Surely these times are no easier for Britain than those she faced between 1939-45. Whichever party wins the election, it will be interesting to see just how bad conditions have to become before the party in power forms a coalition government to get on with the job.

Vancouver, BC. J. H. HARDY

Bevel-Isle BY OFFICE SPECIALTY

the NEW LINE with the NEWEST FEATURES

Now, a low-cost island pedestal desk, the answer to that "antiquated leg-type desk" problem! Modern 30" space assures higher productivity with increased savings in costly floor space used. See the complete BEVEL-ISLE line at our nearest branch today.

FILING SYSTEMS and OFFICE EQUIPMENT

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. LIMITED

NEWMARKET — CANADA

Branches in Principal Canadian Cities

NEXT WEEK

in SATURDAY NIGHT

SHOULD I KEEP MY RED FRIEND?

by Scott Young

REPUBLICAN FIGHT

AMERICANS CALL THIS "CANDIDATE CHOOSING"

by L. L. L. Golden

New York.

A TOUGH, BITTER, elbow-and-knees fight is going on in the United States which will have a profound effect on Canada's future. So far, most of the struggle is beneath the surface. Only here and there has it been in full view. But by July 7, 1952, it will roar to its climax. The final knockout will be landed when 1,129 politicians, men and women, meet in Chicago at the Republican convention.

The platform hammered out, and what is more important, the presidential candidate chosen, will influence what Canada does in external affairs and will even reach down into Canada's own domestic policy. Nor is the struggle simply one of control of the Republican party. It is a knock-down-drag'em-out battle between two sharply divergent schools. What the Republicans do at Chicago will bear heavily on the course of the Administration in Washington, for in many ways —in foreign affairs especially—President Truman and Dean Acheson are the captives of their opposition.

To a Canadian interested in politics and having seen what happens prior to and during Dominion and Provincial political conventions, what is going on in this country is something to marvel at. In politics Canadians are sissies in comparison. When the heat is on anything goes, and anything means that rule books are out the window; party discipline disappears; victory alone counts.

American conventions and election campaigns are the same as Canadian, except that American are tougher, harder, keener, rougher—and dirtier. For every trick pulled by a party organization in Canada there are a dozen here.

It must be remembered that the U.S. has 150 million people to Canada's 14 million. The stakes here are higher, and when the issues are as clear-cut as they are today within the Republican party, and the battle is joined, the weapons are crueler. And because the U.S. is today the most powerful nation in the free world, the actions of the Republican party in foreign affairs take on a meaning never matched before.

THE IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE rending the Republican party is on two fronts: foreign and domestic. And while there are exceptions, as usually happens in politics, by and large the same people oppose each other in both spheres.

Let's take foreign policy first. Because the Democrats are in office, because the late President Roosevelt moved towards internationalism, many in the Republican party moved the other way. It isn't unfair to say that before Pearl Harbor the strongest political isolationist group was in the Republican party.

Today the isolationists in that sense in the Republican party are of little importance. But there is a hard, highly vocal and effective group —call them the Old Guard if you will—who used to be isolationist. Their position has changed considerably, for events are the greatest possible teacher. But that reluctance to break completely from what used to be the tried American policy of Americans minding their own business, is still a mighty influence in GOP Old Guard wing.

The responsible and natural leader of that group is the very able Senator Taft.

Today the foreign policy views of the Taft followers, or those of former President Hoover (for there is not a marked difference) are opposed by what some Republicans call "the eastern internationalists". And while, to some Republicans, being an "eastern internationalist" is not so bad as being a Red, it is worse than being a low-life.

It is an odd thing that the ex-isolationists, to whom allies in Europe and elsewhere are of little moment, want to go all-out in Asia. In other words, the semi-isolationist, when he faces towards Europe, becomes the do-it-now interventionist when he looks to Asia.

Opposed to those is a strong block of Republicans, in and out of Congress, many of them Governors of key states both at a convention and in a national election. They are people like Governor Dewey of New York State; Governor Earl Warren of California; Senator Duff of Pennsylvania, who used to be Governor of that state; Senators Lodge and Saltonsall of Massachusetts; Senator Morse of Oregon; Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine; Senator Ives of New York.

NONE OF THESE agrees with Senator Taft on foreign affairs. And since Senators have to run for office in the United States, and are not safe from the voters as are Canadian Senators, their thinking has an important bearing on the party's fortunes.

But behind Senator Taft are key Republicans all over the United States. To them Taft is Mr. Republican. To them Taft is the real party leader and the others only imitations of the Democratic Administration. For the "me-tooers", the Old Guard bears deep hatred.

So far there is no single person in active American political life who is the rallying point of the anti- and non- Taft Republicans in foreign affairs.

In domestic matters the cleavage within the Republican party is wide and deep.

What the Old Guard here wants is the kind of leadership and the kind of Republicanism that Senator Taft stands for. On foreign and domestic affairs Senator Taft is the white-haired boy to those to whom everything that even suggests President Truman and his policies is hateful.

In fact, there is a definite movement, how important only time will tell, to unite into one conservative party the southern Democrats and the Old Guard Republicans.

The leader of the movement is Karl E. Mundt, Republican Senator from South Dakota. His argument, backed by an active campaign, is that there is only one way to save the nation and defeat the Democrats and that is to unite with the Southern Democrats, form a new party and even take a new name.

Senator Mundt, who is Taft-inclined, although Taft has not joined his crusade, is doing the wooing. The Southern Democrats are listening, but doing little more, for the Dixiecrats are above all Democrats and there is plenty of patronage for them in supporting President Truman.

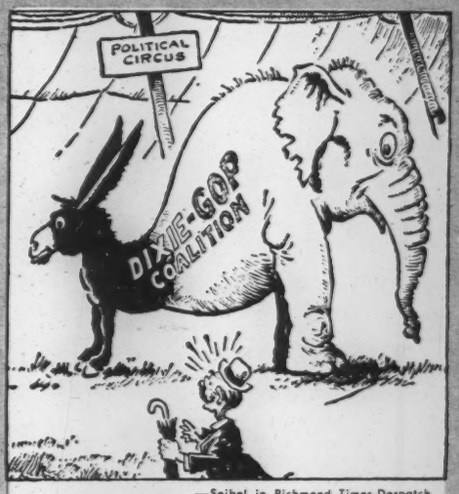
But the Mundt movement is important in that it represents the ideas, not always outspoken, of a

---

LOU GOLDEN, *formerly* SATURDAY NIGHT'S *Queen's Park and Ottawa correspondent under the pen-name "Politicus", is now writing in New York.*

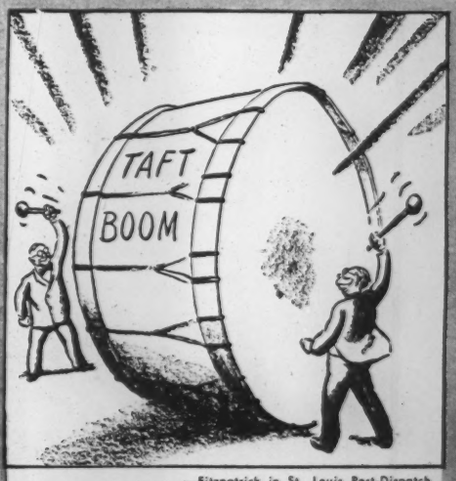
—NEA Service

"What Will He Do in 1952?"



—Seibel in Richmond Times-Despatch

"Another Act in the Main Ring?"



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"The Strange Team of Harry and Bob"

Still your BEST BUY...

When you buy KENWOOD BLANKETS today, you can still be sure you are getting ALL WOOL —*and* the finest quality. The long, springy fibres lend themselves to the deep-down napping which gives you lighter, fluffier blankets and greater warmth. Yes, you can still buy top quality and value—as well as lovely, tubbable colours—*when you insist on KENWOOD.*

It is not a Kenwood without this label

Made in Canada by KENWOOD MILLS LIMITED
ARNPRIOR • ONTARIO

Kenwood
ALL WOOL BLANKETS

great many Republicans to whom the New Deal and the Fair Deal are hateful.

This attempt to make the Republican party into a one-view party, which it is not now, has the strongest kind of opposition. It comes from sound Republican publications like the *New York Herald Tribune,* which is continually fighting the ideas of people exemplified by Senator Mundt. It also comes from most of the Governors of the 23 states with Republican administrators.

Of course, were the Republican party to take the advice of Senator Mundt, what they would gain from the Dixiecrats would more than be lost in other regions.

THIS is by no means a new fight. It stems from the fact that the Republicans have not had a President since Hoover's defeat in 1932. The answer to the Republicans who, on domestic affairs, think like Senator Mundt, was given long before the current "make-a-new-conservative-party" started.

It was given in the first of a series of lectures at Princeton University in 1950. The lecturer was Governor Dewey. The speech, perhaps because he had announced that he was retiring from office, received little press attention.

Governor Dewey's subject was "The Two Party System." Here is what he said: "Impractical theorists with a passion for neatness demand that our parties be sharply divided, one against the other, in interest, membership and doctrine. They want to drive all moderates and liberals out of the Republican party and then have the remainder join forces with the conservative groups of the south. Then they would have everything very neatly arranged, indeed. The Democratic party would be the liberal-to-radical party. The Republican party would be the conservative-to-reactionary party. The results would be neatly arranged, too. The Republicans would lose every election and the Democrats would win every election."

But since Dewey is thoroughly disliked by the Taft Republicans, his voice, though powerful, will not necessarily be heeded at the Convention next July. In fact, some Republicans turn almost a special kind of purple when the Dewey views are given.

There are other Republicans, who, while not believing in a new union with the Southern Democrats, would like to see the party take a clear cut, out-and-out position against all those who want to roll with the punch in domestic affairs. They flatly oppose those many Republican Governors who are still providing new social legislation.

So far, Taft is away ahead in the race for the Republican presidential nomination, which has been going on for nearly a year. Right now there is no one in the United States who can beat the Senator from Ohio. The old-line professionals would like to see him carry the party's flag. They know him, what he stands for, what he will do.

Governor Dewey will not run. So he is out as a rallying point for those who think differently from the Taftites in foreign and domestic policy. Friends of Governor Warren feel he is the man, but it is highly doubtful if he can win a convention. Most certainly he wouldn't win it today. There has been some talk, but not by professionals, of getting Paul Hoffman to run. That is a purely amateur thought.

Who is the man, then, to stop Taft? Or can he be stopped now?

There is a man whom the "eastern internationalists" would like to have as their nominee. It is General Eisenhower. The public likes him. In fact all the free world has shown the deepest respect for General Ike, as he is called here. He knows foreign affairs. He has a magnificent record as both a soldier and administrator, and before the 1948 Convention the Democrats tried to get him to run when they feared President Truman was incapable of making the grade.

But there has been no declaration by General Eisenhower that he would run whether drafted or not. There is no certainty from the public record that he is even a Republican.

But above all General Ike has a big job on his hands, a job, next to that of President of the United States, the most important America can bestow. SHAPE is keeping General Eisenhower busy enough.

THERE are probably keys to what General Eisenhower will do. One is that Governor Dewey, and the State organization, have already pledged New York's 96 votes to his support. Senator Duff, who can perhaps swing the whole delegation from Pennsylvania, 70 votes in all, is a hard-headed fellow who doesn't waste his time. In fact, after Governor Dewey came back from his trip to the Far East he met with certain key Eisenhower Republicans in Washington. Senator Duff after the meeting was asked if he thought the General would accept a draft. His answer was: "What the hell do you think I'm doing? Wasting my time?"

Senator Taft's followers are worried about the draft-Eisenhower-for-president movement. The opposition takes two forms. One is to speak highly of General Ike and say that he can't be spared from NATO. Why, they say, the whole project would topple if he left.

The other, the tough school of hatchet men, have taken out the axe and are swinging it as if General Eisenhower were Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Papers like the *New York Daily News* and the other end of its axis, the *Chicago Tribune,* have been pretty brutal.

Should General Eisenhower declare himself a candidate that would be only a beginning. Everything will be done by a section of the Taft supporters to make the Eisenhower name mud. The hatchet men in both Democratic and Republican parties are old hands at ruining reputations. They know all the tricks of character assassination.

It is a long way to July 7. Of course, there are many imponderables. But the fight in the Republican party, which can affect Canada so much, has its lines drawn and is flaming ahead. What has happened so far is child's play. Before it is over there will be blood all over the ceiling.

—AP

WORLD YOUTH: Peace Festival in East Berlin attracted 60,000. Chinese Reds carry banners of Stalin, Mao Tse-tung and Wilhelm Pieck.

COMMUNIST ROAD SHOW: THE SUBTLE ART OF POISONING

by Grey Hamilton, Jr.

I WENT to the Berlin Youth rally second-hand. In Massey Hall, Toronto, near the end of September, I attended the opening-night performance of the Canadian road company's version. Home to roost after their peace pilgrimage, the 55 Canadian peace doves have brought with them a tinseled, gaily-wrapped, packaged propaganda show. The address on the package reads: To CANADIAN YOUTH.

As a 21-year-old recipient, I can say the contents are deceptively enticing. The Canadian show is a miniature reproduction of the Berlin festival last summer. In the next few months it will tour across Canada. Its Canadian angels are the Communist-line Youth Friendship League and the Toronto Peace Council of the Canadian Peace Congress.

There are two acts, a short, colorful spectacle depicting the Berlin festival, and a report by three delegates. Actors are delegates, as many as can be financed for the tour. Lead roles are taken by Sam Michnick, 30, Toronto, secretary of the Communist National Federation of Labor Youth, who headed the delegation, and Mrs. Jean Morrison, 24, Toronto, a member of the National Committee of the Peace Congress.

Cut and edited for Canadian consumption, using the same props as in the original, the production is designed to lull the mind and stimulate the emotions to acceptance of the propaganda. It is this acceptance, no matter how brief, that is the danger point.

Two thousand people rose around me with the spontaneity of a rugby crowd. They were singing the Freedom Song—anthem of World-Communist Youth. Caught up in the excitement, the emotional spell of the moment, I found myself compelled to rise too. This was the moment of my acceptance. Now, with perfect dramatic timing, a chorus line of 18 youth delegates danced down the centre aisle of Massey Hall to wild applause. The men, in blue shirts of the Free German Youth, the girls in white T-shirts chesting the festival crest, they bore armfuls of red gladioli. Carrying a Canadian ensign, they swept onstage. There they embraced each other. They cried: "*Freundschaft!*" Then, hands linked in the gesture of "Auld Lang Syne", they added their voices to the final crescendo of Freedom Song.

THIS SCENE recreated the fervor of Berlin.

Thus, I, in that moment of acceptance, became indirectly identified with the Berlin festival: identified with the spirit of world youth unity which it falsely inspired.

For that was the Big Lie of the Berlin propaganda show. It is the Big Lie of the Communist road show. Berlin did not represent a *world* youth movement, however much the Communists would have it. Most of the two million delegates were Free German Youth. The 25,000 foreign delegates were used as an international showcase. Moreover, of these, the overwhelming majority came from the satellite states. Nor did the delegates from the western world in any sense speak for their countries. The Berlin festival was a *Communist world* youth rally. Thus, the Massey Hall audience, in fact, became identified with a Communist world youth movement, which was precisely the aim of the propaganda.

Freedom Song ended. Act 1 was over. My mind was lulled, my emotions stimulated. How?

No propaganda time was wasted. We entered to an overture of carefully-selected recordings: a Negro spiritual freed us from race prejudice; Shostakovitch's "Nations of the World Unite" elevated us to the international level. Banners proclaimed the peace and friendship slogan. A huge billboard took us to Berlin. It showed youth of many races participating in games, gay dances, parades, while in the background flags waved, and a white peace dove hovered.

Emcee Omar Walmsley stepped to the mike. "Two dramas are being enacted in the world today," he said, "the drama of peace and the drama of war. We will show you the drama of peace we

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

GREY HAMILTON *is a reporter on the staff of the Toronto* Globe and Mail.

PRISON REFORM

NEW ERA DAWNS FOR "THE DON"

by David MacDonald

NOT in the memory of modern man had anyone said a good word about Toronto's Don Jail. The dark, foreboding lock-up was just an ancient building of stone and steel where society's castoffs paid for their sins and left to sin again. It numbered among its infamous alumni such public enemies as Mickey McDonald. Most of the Don's regular inmates were repeaters—drunks, petty thieves and small-time crooks. But murderers spent time there on their way to the gallows and other criminals waited out their trials and appeals in the Don before being shipped to penitentiaries to serve out long sentences.

Year after year for more than 30 years general-session grand juries inspected the Don's bleak and stinking corridors and wrote scathing reports to the presiding judge, reports that were monotonously similar:

"We found the jail a dirty, cramped dungeon like the Black Hole of Calcutta, where young offenders mix with hardened criminals . . . a breeding place for crime . . . completely inadequate . . . prisoners leave the jail all the worse for time spent there."

The Don was just like the weather. Everyone talked about it, well-meaning social workers, politicians, even a Royal Commission, but no one did anything. Everyone knew that the Don, like its inmates, just couldn't be reformed.

As recently as two years ago the same conditions existed at the Don and the same ineffective charges were hurled at its blackened walls.

In September of this year the grand jury went again to the Don. Their report had a different ring to it.

"We visited the Don Jail and wish to compliment Governor Sanderson on an exceedingly good job of cleaning up and operating most efficiently a jail that has long passed its usefulness. It should be recognized by the authorities that crime apparently is increasing and the jail accommodation is not adequate. Mr. Sanderson is not only a keen, aggressive Governor but goes far beyond the call of duty . . . Prisoners interviewed all spoke highly of his fairness . . ."

APPARENTLY somebody had done something about it. That somebody was Charles Sanderson, a chunky, affable man of 42, who had been boss of the Don for little more than a year.

In that time the Don had caught up with a trend that is changing the very function of jails and reformatories across the continent. That trend, started by men like Sanderson, is toward correction, rather than mere detention.

His approach to the question of penal reform is perhaps best illustrated by this statement, made shortly after he became Governor:

"If I thought my only job was to keep men behind bars I wouldn't be here."

Most of what was said about the Don in past years was true. It was overcrowded, and still is. It was dirty and dank. It was a place of punishment and made no other pretences. Food was bad. The putrid air was filled with hostility. Riots and hunger strikes were not uncommon. Prisoners and guards clashed. Morale on both sides of the bars was low. There were no special privileges and no recreation for prisoners, apart from walks around a cramped exercise yard.

Sanderson had been working in jails and reformatories for only 12 years. He might have remained a security guard for the rest of his life if he hadn't taken a government course for jail attendants at the Guelph Reformatory. There his capabilities were noted and in short order he was named Governor of the Port Arthur jail, one of Ontario's largest.

Sanderson went to the Don some 15 months ago as an associate governor. His appointment was resented sharply by men with more years of experience, but before he was appointed governor three months later he had won them over with his quiet manner and intense earnestness.

One of the first things Sanderson did was to have the jail spruced up. The blackened brick face of the building was scoured clean by short-termers. Inside, soft pastels replaced battleship grey walls. The main corridor, the big hexagonal rotunda and the dining room took on murals, painted by volunteer inmate artists.

IDLE MEN, Sanderson decided, could be as troublesome in jail as along Main St. The Don's history of riots and attacks on guards seemed to illustrate this. There had to be recreation to keep prisoners occupied, to prevent brooding. So guards Bill Widgett and Jack Frost became sports directors and counsellors.

They organized cribbage, bridge, rummy, checkers and bowling tournaments. At first the prisoners scoffed at the idea. Now competition between corridors runs high for the weekly championship of the institution. Widgett and Frost, like the Governor himself, were working without money. It had been made plain long before that the city didn't intend to spend any more money on the Don than was absolutely necessary.

So they improvised and scrounged equipment for games. They collected and sold old newspapers to provide small prizes for the winners each week. Other guards who had caught the Governor's enthusiasm chipped in to get a couple of radios for the prisoners. R. Y. Cory, the city's deputy sheriff, kicked in with another and the grand jurors have promised some more.

Frost and Widgett also took on the task of finding jobs for the short-termers and straightening out personal problems. In the past three months the jail has found employment for more than 70 men—and most of them are making good. One regular tenant at the Don had no less than 13 convictions—mostly on liquor counts—in eight months. Five months ago they found him a job. He hasn't been in trouble since and was recently promoted.

Estranged couples have been reunited and minor family troubles have been ironed out.

"Some of the men let us down," says Sanderson, "and others just can't be changed no matter how hard we try to help them. But the majority who realize others are interested in them make good and never come back."

So that he will have a better chance, Sanderson makes every prisoner wash and press his clothes on the eve of release. He steps out into society looking as though he belongs there.

These are the visible changes, the things the grand jurors saw. But there are other changes you can't put your finger on. Since Sanderson's new program went into effect there have been fewer violations of regulations. There are more privileges — games, reading, smoking, radio—and, consequently, more to be lost by a prisoner who acts up.

The hostility between guard and guarded is gone. Sanderson can walk alone through a corridor of penitentiary convicts and talk easily with them. Prisoners no longer turn their backs on guards and mutter. Being in jail is no picnic for any of them. But they are being shown new

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

—Robinson

BRIGHT FACE for gloomy walls include inmate-painted murals. Reformer Gov. Charles Sanderson of Toronto's Don Jail is assisted by counsellors and sports directors Jack Frost (l.) and William Widgett (r.)

DAVID MACDONALD *is a former Halifax writer now with the Toronto* Globe and Mail.

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE ATOM ON THE BATTLEFIELD

by Sebastian Haffner

London.

WHEN the first Russian atomic explosion was announced from Washington in September, 1949, the effect on public opinion in the West was very serious. The latest announcement hardly made front page headlines.

This is, of course, partly so because the first explosion meant the breaking of the American atomic monopoly and hence an important change in the world situation, while the second only confirms and develops an existing situation. But there is also another and more significant reason for the difference in public reaction. It is that during the last two years thinking about the potentialities of atomic weapons has generally sobered down, and a sense of proportion has been regained.

The mental and moral shock-effect of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was hardly less severe in America and Europe than in Japan itself; perhaps, indeed, it was stronger. Millions of people rushed to the conclusion that

—Knox in the Nashville Banner

"FANTASTIC NEW WEAPONS"

the "absolute weapon" had been discovered and succumbed uncritically to a notion that any future war, if fought with atomic weapons, was bound to result in universal destruction.

This idea was reinforced by the fact that Japan's surrender immediately followed the dropping of the two atomic bombs. Hardly anybody stopped to think that Japan was already decisively defeated and on the point of collapse when the bombs were used, and that the bombs were not so much the *cause* of the Japanese surrender as that they provided the *pretext* for the peace party around the Japanese Court to make the surrender which it knew had become necessary in any case.

For years afterwards people remained in a mentally shell-shocked state as far at atomic weapons were concerned. They hardly questioned the idea that a war fought with atomic weapons by both sides spelt the inevitable end of civilization if not of the human race, and that all more orthodox forms of land and naval warfare had become obsolete.

From this general state of mind there resulted two ideas which dominated even serious political and strategic discussion in the early postwar years: First, that the American monopoly of atomic weapons, while it lasted, constituted an absolute deterrent and provided, by itself, a sufficient balance of power against the Russian land armaments. Secondly, that international control of atomic energy was the essential condition of future peace and, indeed, of human survival.

Gradually, these beliefs were modified in three ways. First, closer investigation has shown that the destructive effects of the atom bombs, though certainly serious, are not as immeasurable as had at first been thought. The postwar bombing surveys in Germany and Japan proved that many of the "orthodox" air attacks with high-explosives and fire bombs had been more destructive—both to buildings and to human lives—than the atom bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Professor Blackett calculated that it would take at least four hundred atom bombs to do the equivalent of the damage inflicted by "ordinary" bombs on Germany during the Second World War, and this damage had not by itself been enough to defeat Germany. Nor is it easy for any Power to produce and deliver four hundred atom bombs.

Defense vs. Offense

The fear of "absolute weapons" revived when the possibility of a hydrogen bomb was revealed. But the hydrogen bomb does not yet exist and it is not certain whether it will come into existence before new defensive developments have made the delivery of any kind of bombs over long distances even more difficult.

Here is the second reason which has begun gradually to reduce the world-wide atomic panic:

Defensive developments, both in the sphere of radar and of guided missiles have in the last year or two begun to shift the balance between attack and defence of strategic air warfare in favor of the latter. During the last war, air defence was considered to do well if it destroyed between 5 and 10 per cent of an attacking force. Today some unofficial but fairly authoritative American estimates put the probable rate of destruction at 30 per cent. This means that a bomber force would be totally destroyed after about three missions.

However, with the expected full development of the automatically homing devices to be fired, both air-to-air and ground-to-air, there is a very serious expectation in expert circles that in a few years time the destruction rate will approach one hundred per cent and that, practically speaking, the bomber will no longer get through. If this expectation proves true, it will mean the end of strategic air warfare whether with ordinary bombs, atom bombs, or hydrogen bombs.

A new development is working from the opposite starting point in the same direction; that is the new development of atomic weapons for tactical use on the battlefields—small atomic bombs to be delivered by light aircraft, ground - to - ground missiles with atomic warheads, and atomic artillery shells. Obviously, only a pervert would want to destroy enemy cities and kill enemy civilians if he could win a war by destroying enemy armed forces; and if at the same time long range bombing of cities becomes hazardous and almost suicidal, with only an outside chance of getting an occasional bomber through at prohibitive costs, there is a double argument for returning to the orthodox method of waging war — *i.e.* aiming at the destruction of armed forces rather than at the destruction of the civilian rear of an enemy country.

All these developments are still incomplete and there is little doubt that if a world war broke out this year or next there would be very large scale atomic attacks on big cities. But if the next few years pass without a world war, it is highly probable that a future war will be fought chiefly on the battlefields again, and it is quite possible that the civilian population in the rear areas will suffer less from bombing than it did in 1939-45.

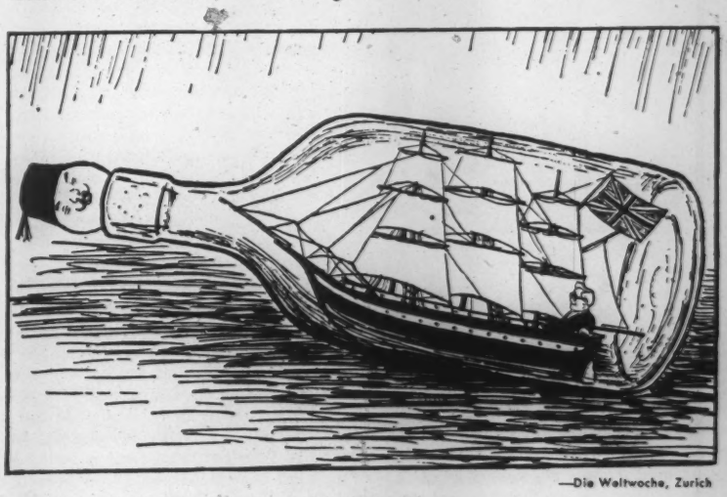
If this is so, two things follow. The first is that the international control of atomic energy, now anyhow probably impossible, loses some of the urgency it seemed to have five years ago; civilization may survive even the addition of atomic weapons to the national arsenals of sovereign great Powers. The second is that "ordinary" orthodox armaments—first class armies, navies and air forces—will be as important to national security as they ever were before atomic energy was heard of—although their tactics and technique in detail may be revolutionized through the introduction of atomic and other new weapons into tactical warfare.—*OFNS.*

—International

URANIUM MINERS, part of a group of 11 who have fled the Czech mines, operated intensively for the Soviets. Encouraged by Radio Free Europe, they are now in the hands of the International Rescue Committee, which hopes to bring them to Canada, in the future, as it has the "Freedom Train" Czechs.

WHERE EVERYBODY LOSES

THE UN put on one of its poorest displays in the handling of the Iranian oil dispute, producing what one observer called the Law of Total Loss. The British lost, since taking the dispute before the Security Council solidified behind Mossadegh those opposition deputies who had begun to criticize his policy as fruitless. The Iranians lost, because their refusal to



—Die Weltwoche, Zurich

BOTTLED UP

admit that the Security Council, which had saved them from Soviet occupation in 1946, had any jurisdiction in this case, threw away the best remaining opportunity for a settlement, and propelled them further down the slope towards national suicide.

Blow to World Court

The Americans lost, since the crisis showed a serious gap in their policy of world-wide containment of Soviet expansion, and a failure to plan and work with the British in the turbulent and highly strategic Middle East. And far from least, the UN lost. It was dealing for the first time since its inception with a case which had been before its International Court of Justice. The Court had, without passing judgment, made the sensible recommendation that a temporary arrangement should be made whereby the oilfields would continue to operate and the proceeds be set aside, while the British and Iranians sought a settlement. But the members of the Security Council — and, strangely enough, mainly the small nation members — seemed little concerned with the importance of sustaining the World Court.

As James Reston of the *New York Times* commented, it "illustrated the triumph of tactics over principles, of the immediate over the long range, and of the expedient over the moral in the conduct of international relations today."

—Miller

THE MOB HIS SUPPORT: Mossadegh's strength was long underestimated, as his party has but 8 seats in parliament. But these are all for Teheran, and in every crisis to date the "Weeping Premier" has been able to go to streets for support.

DEALING WITH EGYPT

IT WILL probably be very easy to hold on to Suez, no matter what the Egyptians try to do about it, but very difficult to bring them into any agreed system for Middle East defence, such as was about to be proposed to them when they hurriedly abrogated the British treaty. What can one do with a man like the present Foreign Minister, Salah el-Din, who when asked "Do you think Egypt alone can defend Suez against all comers?" replies: "No, I do not; but Egypt is primarily concerned with the removal of the actual aggression against her rights, and with repelling the imminent danger which threatens her."

—Crockett in Washington Star

NOW, HOW DID YOU DO IT?

This refers to the British, who defended and saved Egypt less than ten years ago, while many Egyptians concentrated on making profits from the war and only a handful died for their country. But then the Egyptians, while never quite saying that they didn't want to be defended, felt very strongly that it was not their war but one brought to their shores by foreigners, and only wished an end to these foreigners and their interference in Egyptian affairs. Thus there is deep contempt on the one side and deep resentment on the other, but little understanding and even less ground for the kind of mutual respect which alone could provide a sound basis for free cooperation in defence.

It is not easy to see the way out of this impasse. If it were only a matter of dealing with Nahas Pasha, that would be one thing. He has his share of the Egyptian temperament and is no paragon of truth and honesty, perhaps. But his loyalty to the war effort was never in question, and he was actually the man whom the British forced on King Farouk as Prime Minister, when two of Monty's tanks were rolled up in front of the Palace in the dark days of midsummer 1942. Though Nahas's party, the Wafd, was based on the agitation after the First World War for the ending of the British protectorate, Nahas himself brought home the 20-Year Treaty of 1936, and received a triumph in Cairo and overwhelming ratification in Parliament. That was in the days of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and before the Zionist triumph in Palestine. Nowadays the fever of nationalism and of Moslem fanaticism is running so high that Nahas could do little to stem it if he wished; and on the other hand he has the resentful Farouk, who will never be happy until the British are humiliated as he was. So **Nahas must allow the mob to run,** though its violence only strengthens the hand of his extremist opponents of the Moslem Brotherhood and the Communist Party.

In the circumstances the only thing to do seems to be what the British are doing, and that is hold tight, with as little provocation as possible but quite unmistakable firmness. It could go on like this for quite a long time.

W.W.

—International

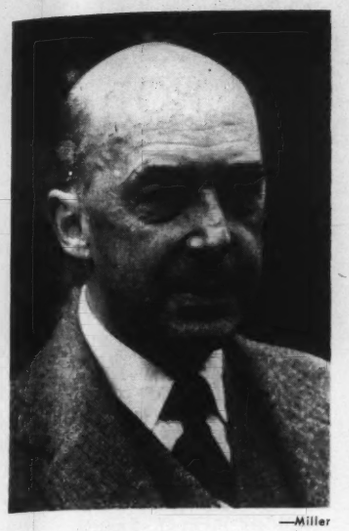
NAHAS PASHA: Master politician. When Mussolini threatened, he made a treaty with the British. When Rommel threatened, he joined British against Farouk. Farouk threatens, Nahas moves to expel British.

SLIM, SHINY HOPE

AS EACH YEAR'S Motor Show unfolds its shiny mechanical charms the wonder grows that the British public still gathers in its tens of thousands to gaze upon these gleaming untouchables. All the poor British motorist can do is to look and yearn. Not a chance of his being able to buy one of them—not for years, at any rate—even if he has the money.

As an instance of the increase of cost, the small type of four- or five-seater closed car, which used to be the most popular before the war and which cost about £160, now costs £450 plus £250 purchase tax. But the point is almost academic, for the man who puts his name down for one now will be lucky indeed if he gets it in less than four years. By then it will almost certainly be a quite different car selling at a quite different price. Almost the only thing he can be sure of is that it won't cost less. But so great is the hunger for new cars in the home market that one never hears of one being refused.

Of all the varied exhibits—there are some 80 cars on view—it is not the huge resplendent Rolls-Royces and Daimlers or the gaudy sports models or the long, low record-breaking Jaguars that are attracting the most attention, but almost the smallest car in the show, the new Baby Austin. It is a little bigger, a little roomier than the old Austin Seven, and it costs much, much more—over £500 with tax. But it is a very attractive and handy little car, and foreign buyers should like it. They are the only ones likely to see much of it.



—Miller

AUSTRALIAN holds Dick Whittingdon's office: Sir Leslie Boyce becomes first "Commonwealth" Lord Mayor of London. A Rhodes scholar, he served at Gallipoli.

THE SUPERB LUPIN

AN OLD GARDENER has just died at Albrighton near Wolverhampton whose name is known and honored wherever in the world people are interested in gardens and flowers. He was George Russell, who created the modern lupin. He found it a poor spindly thing in a few plain shades of blue and white and yellow, and he made it the superb flower it has now become, one of the chief glories of the garden with its tall spikes of lovely blossom in an immense range of glorious color.

How well he succeeded all the gardening world knows, but what perhaps not every gardener realizes is how difficult the task was. The old plain lupin was a perennial. The kind of lupins that had the color he wanted were annuals. His task was to blend the beauty of the one with the vigor of the other—and make the union permanent.

That is the trick, and not even Russell himself knew how he did it. He was no scientist. He was something much better, a genius at his own chosen work.

■ Quite a lot of history clings to the ancient walls of the old Lombard Street Post Office in the City, built after the Great Fire and now at last to be pulled down. There in the old days the mail-riders used to wait in courtyard for the country mail. It was generally handed out about midnight—or later, for a clerk had to sort it all out and assess the proper postage for each piece. Then off into the night along the miry country roads, much as in the days of the Wild West the pony-express riders used to gallop. And with something of the same sort of risk, for there were plenty of highwaymen to levy tribute.

When the mail-coaches came in and replaced the riders, the Lombard Street courtyard became too cramped for them to manoeuvre. So the headquarters of the Post Office were finally moved to St. Martin's-le-Grand, where they still are.

—P.O'D

SCIENCE

LIFE-SAVING ATOMIC BOMB

by Gerald Waring

THE PENETRATING RAYS of Cobalt 60, a radioactive isotope made at Canada's atomic plant at Chalk River, Ont., are the latest and greatest hope of people with cancers growing deep in their flesh.

Two Chalk River physicists were the first persons to recognize Cobalt 60 as potentially a valuable ally for medical science in the treatment of cancer. They are Dr. A. J. Cipriani, a biologist who specializes in studying the effects of radiation on living matter, and W. V. Mayneord, who is now with the Royal Cancer Hospital in London, Eng.

They pointed the way, but it remained for other Canadians to work out the techniques for its use that have produced the world's first cobalt teletherapy unit. Nicknamed the "cobalt bomb," it offers new hope to victims of stomach, liver, lung and other cancers buried deep in the body.

The cobalt bomb soon will be in use experimentally in the Victoria Hospital at London, Ont. A similar unit is being constructed at the University of Saskatchewan by Dr. H. E. Johns, physicist with the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission.

The first cobalt bomb was designed and built by two men: physicists R. F. Errington and D. T. Green of Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Ltd., the Crown company which mines uranium at Great Bear Lake. Dr. A. Morrison and W. R. Nixon, radiologists of the National Research Council, cooperated in the measurement of radiation output and isodose curves.

A Lethal Attack

For years doctors have been using X-ray machines and radium to destroy cancerous growth. Radiation kills tissue cells, and the more rapidly cells grow and divide, the more susceptible they are to destruction by radiation. Cancer and other tumors grow more rapidly than healthy tissue, and so the doctors have sought to attack them with radiation in amounts which would be lethal for fast-growing cells, but relatively harmless for healthy, slow-growing cells.

However, it has often been necessary to subject patients to long exposure to radiation to reach deep cancers with lethal doses of the tumor-killing gamma rays. This was because the strength of radiation being brought to bear on a tumor decreases with the distance of the tumor from the source of the rays, and because intervening tissue absorbs part of the radiation. The problem would not be serious except for the fact that absorption frequently results in severe damage to healthy tissue.

Scientists knew that radiation decreased according to a natural law called the inverse-square law. That is, if the amount of radiation before delivered five inches from the source is four, then at 10 inches it is only one. However, if the amount being delivered 40 inches from the source is four, then at 45 inches the amount is 3.2.

If you consider the extra five inches as the distance inside the body that a deep-seated cancer might lie, then it is obvious that to treat deep tumors it is better to place the source of radiation as far as possible from the patient.

A 10-gram radium source will give a treatment in about a half-hour if used five inches from the skin. But if it is moved to 40 inches from the skin, it takes 32 hours to give the patient the same amount of radiation, which is scarcely practical.

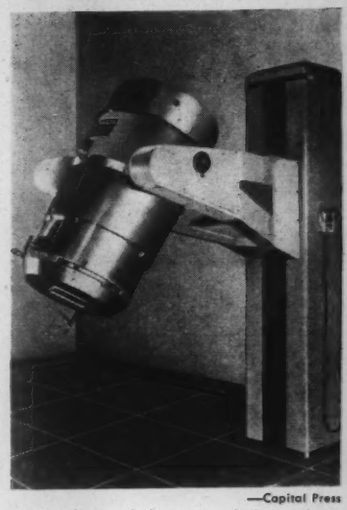
What was needed was a vastly more powerful source of radiation, and one which, because of the absorptive effect of flesh in front of a deep tumor, would produce high energy radiation which penetrates deeply.

One such source is a high-voltage X-ray machine—but such machines are costly and cumbersome, with heavy power requirements, and treatment with them is expensive.

Another source, Cipriani and Mayneord suggested, is Cobalt 60.

The big problem, however, was to build a cobalt unit which would direct the gamma rays of Cobalt 60 onto the patient as required, yet would not endanger those operating it.

So Errington and Green designed and built a sort of leaden gun barrel with walls a foot thick, enabling the lethal rays to be aimed at cancerous tissue in any part of the patient's body without danger to the radiologists.



—Capital Press

FIRST picture of the new cobalt bomb as designed and built by atomic specialists.

The machine weighs 3½ tons, and is operated by remote controls.

The ammunition for the cobalt bomb, radioactive Cobalt 60, is made with comparative ease in the atomic pile at Chalk River by bombarding ordinary cobalt with neutrons. Twelve months in the atomic furnace will convert a lump of cobalt into its radioactive isotope—and 5 1/3 years after it comes out, when it has lost half its radioactivity, it can be popped back into the cooker and brought up to strength again.

Of major importance is the fact that its rays are both more powerful and more penetrating than those from radium units now in use. It would take $45 million worth of radium to equal the radiation of the four ounces of Cobalt 60 used in the cobalt unit. Yet the complete cobalt unit costs only $50,000.

This is also far less than the $120,000 cost of a 2-million-volt X-ray machine—over which the cobalt unit also has other advantages, being simpler, more compact, and not dependent on electrical power.

—Capital Press

TRANSPORT case for cobalt 60 is of lead. Don Green, left, looks on as W. R. Dixon tests for radiation. At right is Roy Errington, Green's collaborator.

GERALD WARING *is a correspondent in the Parliamentary Press Gallery in Ottawa, and broadcasts a regular science program for the CBC's Canadian Chronicle.*

Fly the Shortest, fastest route to the Orient

Vancouver to Tokyo and Hong Kong by Canadian Pacific Airlines in the roomy comfort of a pressurized "Empress of the Air"!

The "Empress" is specially designed to give more space per passenger—room to move, to relax, to really enjoy full-course meals and refreshments as you make the fastest crossing between North America and the Orient.

Adjust your deep-cushioned "Lounge-aire" chair the way you like it. Comfort with service is the Canadian Pacific style. Million-mile pilots, stewardesses speaking both English and Chinese. Oriental and occidental foods. Weekly flights in both directions.

Also regular service from Vancouver to Australia via Honolulu—with connections at Fiji for New Zealand.

Information and reservations from any Canadian Pacific office or your own Travel Agent.

Fly Canadian Pacific AIRLINES

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
880 Bay Street, Toronto 5, Ontario

R. H. CAMPION, *Manager for Canada*
Ontario Branch Office—68 Yonge Street, Toronto 1

A stock tariff company doing business in all Provinces of Canada through licensed agents and brokers.

SURE-FIRE FISHING

MY BRAND-NEW HOT ROD

by Rielle Thomson

I HAVE this fishing business solved. I catch fish. No longer do I return after a good day in the open with a single small perch, or a couple of tiny trout. I come back with a meal.

Yet I remain a ham fisherman. I do not know a silver doctor from a parmachene belle. I don't know the proper knots on a leader which I often put on backwards. On the St. Lawrence this summer I presented a muskie to the Presbyterian parson next door in the belief that it was a pike. And my friends at the Junior League table at the Club—so called, I suppose, because everyone there is around 50—are horrified at my fishing methods and fishing philosophies.

But with my new hot rod, and I will tell you about it in a minute, I have outwitted the lot of them. And there must be a lot of others who would like to do the same thing, fellows who enjoy a day on lake or stream remote from menial household chores, city cares, and city sounds like: "Harr—y! Come and do the breakfast dishes."

I got the rod in May. It's called a spinning rod. Why? I do not know. The one thing the reel does not do is spin. Perhaps it is because the reel looks like a sewing machine and hangs down on an arm three or four inches from the handle of the rod. I think the cult fishermen call it the grip.

When I took my new rod home this spring I read the literature on spinning, as it is called. I did not believe a word of it. I took a look at the spinning lures. They were all only about an inch in length and light, very light. So, I attached a small lead sinker to the end of the line and proceeded to the front lawn in order to have plenty of room for a trial cast onto my next door neighbor's lawn, or with luck, into his petunias, 50 feet away.

CAREFULLY following instructions, I gave the rod a good flip with my wrist, and away flew the sinker towing the line behind it. It flew 60 feet in the air over the petunia bed, over a maple tree exactly 122 feet from where I stood and then finished its long and graceful arc by cracking the cellar window of a female neighbor with whom we are not on very cordial terms. She and Joe, our beautiful and craven spaniel, both love flowers. Obviously, she is not an animal-lover.

Promptly her front door opened. And it was then that I learnt that spinning was the sport for me. I immediately began grinding in on my reel as rapidly as possible, turning round, of course, and facing in the opposite direction. My line is of monofilament nylon, only two-pound test which means—and I hope you will forgive the technical jargon—that it is transparent, very fine, and thus practically invisible. The sinker was small and would not be noticed moving through grass. Just for an instant as I reeled in fast, the sinker caught in the branches of the maple. But a quick flick of wrist immediately dislodged it and it flew past and beyond me up the street and shattered the glass on a lamp post 40 feet away. I have never used a sinker again to give distance to my casts.

ON LABOR DAY I took my old friend Archie with me to Black Creek for a spot of fishing. He is a conservative, with a big and a small C, and considers himself something of a sharper with a fly rod.

When we got to the creek, he went through all the fly-fisherman's ritual and sacramentals of messing around with leaders and attaching his carefully chosen flies. I whipped out a little transparent plastic ball the size of my thumb nail, half-filled it with water and on to it hooked a couple of bright looking flies. A proceeding Archie, for some reason, viewed with distaste.

After waiting for him to finish his long ceremonial, we got going. It was pitiful to watch him what with the alders and the lily pads. I made at least four casts to his one. I just had to snap my wrist, back hand, forehand, or overhand, and I could land my little plastic ball on a dime 75 feet away beside a lily pad under an alder. I got all the fish I wanted, four for breakfast. Archie got one. But I had to listen afterwards to a lot of silly talk about the art, skill, and dexterity which one should bring to fishing.

As for bass, they love a spinning lure. This summer at our lake in the Laurentians, 50 miles from Montreal, I was throwing them back all the time. And all because of the inherent virtues of my new hot rod.

First of all, the line can not snarl on the reel. Then, the light lures will easily carry 100 feet. In this way you can cover a wide area of water quickly. If the fish are there, they'll usually bite. But if not, I move on to another spot where they will. The line does not snarl and the casts are long because the axis of the reel is parallel to the rod, not at right angles to it as in the conventional reel.

I should not like it to be thought that my hot rod has turned me into a fish hog. Far from it. I have never yet even tried to catch my limit like some of the alleged sportsmen I know. Nor do I bring fish back to the city.

But the beauty of my spinning rod is that I catch fish. When I have taken what I want, I throw the others back as I bring them in. Moreover, I can fish sitting down, my favorite position, the casting is so simple and so easy. It took me less than five minutes to learn to use the rod.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Alberta:

THE DREAM OF AFFLUENCE

AS WINTER closed in on the western prairies, the state of the wheat crop was something approaching disaster. The crop had already taken a bad beating from heavy snowfalls in mid-September; then came Indian summer, and with it the hope that most of the grain could be salvaged. But after the swathed and stooked fields had dried out to allow harvesting to resume, heavy rains followed by snow and up to 12 degrees of frost set everything back for another two weeks.

Crop reports showed that, in Alberta, between 60 and 100 per cent of the wheat crop had been cut, but only 25 or 30 per cent threshed. Most of the unthreshed grain was lying in the fields, covered with snow and battered by the cold; temperatures fell to 10 above at night, rose to only 25 above at midday.

In anticipation of a frantic harvest rush, the Federal Government had permitted servicemen to volunteer for harvest work. By last week, the first volunteers had begun to arrive in Alberta, only to find that the crop they were to harvest was under a heavy snow blanket. Throughout the Province, the combines and threshers were silent, as the farmers waited helplessly for a break in the weather.

When it came, the fields would be too soggy for days as the snow melted; what had once promised to be the biggest crop in Canada's history lay frozen in the fields, and it had become a question whether more than a small percentage could be taken off before breakup next spring. For thousands of Alberta farmers, the August dreams of affluence had faded into a question of struggling through the winter.

As one of them remarked: "The farmers who were hailed out earlier on are as well off as anybody; at least they've got their $20 an acre hail insurance."

Saskatchewan:

SUSCEPTIBLE

AFTER A WEEK of perfect harvesting weather, snow once again carpeted Saskatchewan on October 17 and about 160 million bushels of wheat was again endangered. About half the crop was safely threshed and probably a major part of the unthreshed portion would be rescued later this fall or in early spring but it was quite apparent that Saskatchewan had taken another major knock, one which would cost millions of dollars.

In the south of the Province a lot of swathed grain still lay in waterlogged fields and chance of rescuing this grew less all the time. Commenting recently on the losses caused by bad weather, Premier T. C. Douglas said: "The Manitoba flood disaster was picayune compared to what Saskatchewan lost in the last few weeks, although the human element suffered more in Manitoba. We've got to get more diversification in our economy. At present we're too susceptible to the weather".

WASTED MONEY

ATTEMPTS at producing rain by the use of dry ice in the atmosphere or any other artificial means are greatly overrated, Dr. Balfour Currie of the University of Saskatchewan, believes. Dr. Currie is a scientist and physicist of note and is an expert on Northern Lights. He said this was also the opinion of scientists carrying out fundamental research on rain-making.

"It is probable that within a year or two evidence will be available that the use of dry ice and silver iodide has little effect on rainfall", the scientist said. He thought that persons spending large sums to produce rain *via* the dry ice route might just as well have left the situation to nature and saved their money.

Manitoba:

NO BORDER

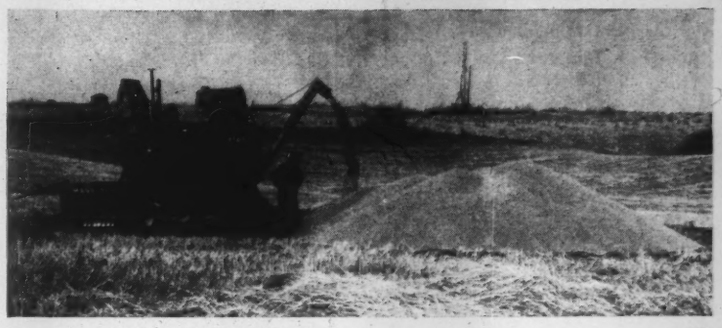
MUTUAL AID between two cities on opposite sides of the international boundaary drew a step closer when Minneapolis, Minn., and Winnipeg officials met recently.

The officials discussed possibility of establishing a speedy inter-city air lift, providing medical and welfare personnel and possibly auxiliary fire fighters for whichever city required them in case of a bombing attack.

Formation of an integrated air-spotting service for times of emergency was also discussed when Maj.-General M. H. S. Penhale, Winnipeg's civil defence coordinator met with his opposite number in Minneapolis.

Aiding in formulation of any plan is the U.S.-Canadian "no border" policy by which one country can come to the aid of the other as if no border existed, during times of disaster.

Maj.-Gen. Penhale had praise for the U.S. financial "matching" policy whereby expenditures by governments for civil defence are divided upon on a percentage basis between the Federal, state and local governments. He believes the same should be done in Canada.



—CP

POOR HARVEST: An Alberta farmer, rushing to complete harvesting before winter settled in again, is shown here piling 1,500 bushels of wheat in the open. September rains and frost had already combined to make the 1951 harvest a late one. In background, a familiar scene: a derrick drilling for oil.

BIG BUSINESS

IN 1937 credit unions were established in Manitoba. Today the 150-odd credit unions in the Province boast more than 40,000 members, and savings of $6,000,000.

Two separate organizations existed in the Province until April 1950. Now they have been welded into one, known as the Manitoba Central Credit Union society.

During the 14 years of its existence, credit unions have lent $20,000,000 to members for various purposes. The fact that only $128 of the $4,000,000 loaned in a single year (1949) was "written off" is considered by credit unionists as an indication of the "high level" of the character of members.

Loans are made for various purposes—to purchase cars and trucks, clothing, furniture, farm machinery, consolidation of debts, land and mortgage payments, hospital, medical and dental care. During the past year membership in the Province has increased by over 4,000.

Credit union leaders say they have no particular quarrel with regular banks, but they admit their organization is designed to provide loans at "lowest possible rates" to "small income" people who might have little or no chance of borrowing from a bank or from a finance company.

Small loans still get top priority—the reason for which the movement was founded. Officers realize that loans for mortgage purposes would cut too sharply into resources and they are made only after smaller applications have been met. Proof of this is the fact that more loans for the purchase of clothing and furniture were made in 1950 than for any other reasons.

—CP

OFF TO KOREA: Msgr. Maurice Roy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec and Vicar General for the Canadian armed forces, is seen in above Trans-Canada Air Line photo with his three companion travellers before leaving Montreal. Extreme left is Rev. Michael P. McIsaac, RCN; second from left, Group-Capt. L. Costello, air force; and extreme right, Col. C. E. Beaudry, army.

Quebec:

THE BIG YAWN

THE BIG question around Montreal right now is: is the vice probe really alive or is it a mirage?

The Court of Appeals has ruled that the probe, involving nearly 200 former and present members of the police force and city council in charges of aiding and abetting gambling and prostitution, should go on.

The people involved, however, have stalled proceedings again by taking the matter for argument to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The probe was first halted last spring. Since then the rulings and counter-rulings from the courts about whether or not it can be continued have been as numerous as confetti at a wedding.

Frankly, the people of Montreal appear little interested in the probe. At first, when the initial charges of bribery and corruption in high places came to light, there was a faint stir of excitement. But that soon subsided as the hearings developed into a series of interviews with over-age prostitutes and small-time gambling house keepers.

Then, when Mayor Camillien Houde deliberately stayed away from the probe after being "invited" to testify, everyone considered the probe dead. The majority opinion still holds this view, despite the Court of Appeals ruling.

Nova Scotia:

AT LONG LAST

TENDERS for construction of the long-awaited, long-debated Canso causeway, linking Nova Scotia mainland with Cape Breton Island, will be called early next year.

A joint Federal-Provincial announcement said preliminary field-work and borings for the 23-million dollar project would get under way

immediately. The Province of Nova Scotia will pay between $6 million and $7 million towards the undertaking.

Premier Angus L. Macdonald of Nova Scotia says the causeway probably will take three years to complete and will provide extensive local employment.

A low level bridge at an estimated cost of $13,500,000 had been recommended previously by a board of engineers appointed to study the Canso crossing problem but had been discarded after engineers of CNR and the Nova Scotia Department of Highways and Public Works claimed it would not stand up under the flow of ice and water.

Relocation of the railway approaches is expected to cost $2,650,000 and the highway approaches, $750,000. Both these costs are included in the overall estimated expenditure of $23 million.

UPS AND DOWNS

THE PORT of Canso, on Nova Scotia's rugged eastern shore, stands today on the threshold of a new era in the fishing industry of this Province.

British Columbia Packers Limited, one of the world's largest marketers of fish, has purchased the R. E. Jamieson plant and plans a $1.5 million expansion of the facilities.

The new firm now has taken over operation of the Guysboro County plant. The company plans to put a dragger-fishing fleet into operation but inshore fishermen have been assured a year-round market for their catch.

The good news of further expansion of the fishing industry, was tempered, however, by announcement of restrictions on another primary Nova Scotia industry—coal mining.

—Chambers in Halifax Chronicle-Herald

A Role We Anticipate with Pleasure

Mines Minister A. H. MacKinnon has announced closing of the Government-operated Inverness coal mines in Cape Breton, which had cost the taxpayers of the Province nearly $4 million during the past 27 years.

However, there was prospect of future operations at Inverness by independent coal operators. A new seam measuring 42 inches has been discovered about a mile from the scene of the Government mine and, if proven, would be turned over to private enterprise for operation. This would eventually absorb the 100 miners thrown out of work by closing of the present mine.

—Lane in Hamilton Spectator

As Ottawa Sees It

New Brunswick:

BUSY PORT

PRODUCTS from New Brunswick's forests and farms are stepping up the activity of the national port of Saint John to a noticeable degree this season.

The outlook is that the waterfront will keep its busier appearance right into the winter, when the closing of St. Lawrence ports always brings a rush of freight-handling and fills the harbor with shipping.

Factors in the increased autumn cargo volume include an earlier-than-usual export movement of NB potatoes, larger shipments of NB pulpwood to overseas markets than last year, and the revived exports of NB pitwood to Britain. At this time in 1950 no pit props were being sent there.

The result is that while September imports through Saint John amounted to 50,000 tons this year, the same as in 1950, exports reached 50,000 tons too, as compared with 30,000 tons in 1950. October has shown the same stronger export trend.

While it is too early yet for timber operators to estimate the overseas sales prospects for pulpwood and sawn lumber next year, a bright spot in the picture is the certainty that the renewed pitwood trade will continue to be brisk through 1952. Contracts for large shipments of this wood, used to shore up the inner workings of collieries, are already being signed.

British Columbia:

MILK & POLITICS

IN VICTORIA, reporters carried the news to the office of Premier Byron Johnson: the three-member Milk Board in Vancouver had ordered a jump of three cents (from 19 to 22) a quart for milk in the Greater Vancouver area. The Premier's office called the Milk Board offices in Vancouver. Yes, the news was right.

Premier Johnson made no public statement about it, but the order left him aghast. Ever since the Milk Board was formed, it only arrived at recommendations and let the Cabinet issue the necessary orders-in-council. Here, for the the first time, it issued an order on its own and didn't bother letting the cabinet make the decision. A quick check with Attorney-General Gordon Wismer confirmed that the Milk Board had the necessary power, though it had never exercised it before.

The incident served to point up what everyone has known: the Milk Board has to say what it feels is a correct price for milk, both that paid to the farmer and that charged to the consumer. But any price-rise decisions have so much political considerations that the cabinet wants to get in on the deal.

Now the Government is wondering if the jump will hurt it.

The increase came with a companion order by the Milk Board ordering the distributors to pay the farmers $5.02 per 100 lbs. of 3.5 per cent butterfat milk, instead of $4.13. The farmers promptly shouted that their increase wasn't enough: Vancouver housewives said the increase to them was wrong. At hearings a couple of weeks ago they had told the Milk Board that if the farmers had to have more money, then the Government should pay subsidies to keep the consumer price down.

For the first few days after the increase, stores reported a run on powdered milk.

Housewives wondered if they might have to pay still more for milk. The distributors have asked the Milk Board to increase their "spread": the range between what they to pay the farmers and what they must charge the consumer. Hearings on this application were set for later in October.

The farmers won the increase on their argument that they aren't making any money and are selling off their herds as beef because they can get more money there, and with less effort, than if they keep their cows and work all hours producing milk.

Newfoundland:

DRYING UP

BACK to three bottles of liquor a week, Newfoundlanders who like to drink, socially or otherwise, are annoyed at the Government for its new rationing plan. While not actually a ration, because there is plenty of liquor of all kinds available, the new regulations have arisen from protests made by temperance groups, within and without the cabinet.

Premier Smallwood is a teetotaler but never misses a cocktail party of any importance. He has authorized many a party for visiting dignitaries. When the Government came into power a little more than two years ago, its liquor legislation was changed to permit the purchaser any amount he could buy. Bootlegging was then not of serious proportions.

The new "experiment" will be tried for a year but it is not likely to be continued into 1952-3.

—CP

DEPUTY: Maj.-Gen. D. C. Spry of Ottawa, has been appointed deputy director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau. General Spry will continue as Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association of Canada and in his new job, he will have complete responsibility for supervising International scouting in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean area.

COMMIE ROAD SHOW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

saw in Berlin." A narrator began to read an epic account of the festival by the Chilean poet, Pablo Ne Ruda. In magic verse, it spoke to us of world youth, drawn to Berlin by the Pied Piper tune of peace. Between readings choral groups sang bright songs of peace. They sang in different languages. A ballet symbolized friendship. A square dance caught us up in the joyful spirit and confidence of youth . . . "*don't break step, don't break the chain, fight for peace with your might and main; promenade all, share the load, take your partner down freedom road . . .*"

Capitalizing on the mood during intermission, George Harris, Secretary of the left-wing United Electrical Workers, exhorted: "If they can finance themselves to Berlin, we can finance their tour." Delegates collected $1,239.

Act II was on. It was to prove more subtle than the first. In it, the intelligence was seduced by half truths set in false perspective.

GOOD THEATRE had already planted its themes and techniques in the first act. For Walmsley had continued: "In August I stood where the east and west *divide* . . . in the rubble of Berlin we declared we can and we will live together in peace . . . I am a Christian. I want to say I felt a better Christian after Berlin . . . Is the western cause one of optimism, a movement of unity across frontiers? No. It is dividing, rooted in suspicion, fear, vested interests rather than a common ideal. It is evil. *I know the Prince of Peace would condemn it* . . ." Blasphemous? Maybe, but such was his personality projection, Walmsley almost made it believable.

Constantly reiterated were descriptions of Berlin. Over and over again, they stressed the joy, the love, the friendship, the massed enthusiasm, the desire for peace (". . . it was a happy story of singing and dancing . . . from every land we came . . . we were met with love because we came, not with guns, but friendship . . . have you ever seen one million youths marching for peace? We did. Down Unter den Linden, they passed, 70 abreast, 40 ranks a minute, for eight continuous hours . . . the western press lied when it said this was a menacing spectacle . . . it was a parade of joy and a message of strength for peace . . .")

Implicit in what they said, if not explicit in their words, was misrepresentation of the West . . . ("surely fireworks and flowers are better than napalm bombs . . . in Walter Ulbricht Stadium we saw the idealism of youth that will fight . . . the football game between Moscow and Berlin was honest and clean . . . we saw dark Nigerians and blond Slavs . . . anti-Semitism is no longer possible in the German Democratic Republic, for they have banished the Nazis . . ."). By inference, the West became the imperialist war party; its youth decadent; its sports a pattern of scandals; a place of rife racialism; its policy in Western Germany to reinstate Nazis.

Facts were meticulously selected for their propaganda effect. The Canadian delegation's welcome in Ulbricht Stadium by 80,000 people was dramatically reported. The speeches of German communist boss Walter Ulbricht and Wilhelm Pieck, DDR president, on that occasion, urging a seven-point sabotage program of rearmament and declaring the U.S. and Britain as the authors of war, went unreported. The peace pledge was often referred to, but it was left unsaid that it pledged "allegiance to Stalin, our great leader."

By selection of the "convenient" truth, the reports hammered home these main themes: a lullaby cooing that Berlin was an international movement, transcending racial and language barriers, imbued with the Christian appeal of peace and friendship, an example to the world; and a chant that the West, corrupt within itself, sought war.

I have said the contents of the packaged show were enticing. Diabolic as it is, they have stolen the gospel of the Prince of Peace. By perverting peace, friendship, love, to their own use, the show's authors make their basic appeal to the most passionate desire of every decent youth.

To the reasonable man, to the one willing to see both sides, to the one unable to correlate the facts, to the one who deplores certain symptoms he sees in the West, to the waverer and, of course, to the radical, the show carries *some* measure of truth. And youth is liable to be any one of these persons.

screen star:
multifold enamel

A Sweetheart of a Paper for Monotone and Multi-color Halftones

When it comes to letterpressing your halftones' delicate screen, Multifold Enamel is a star indeed, a star worthy of an Oscar!

On its smooth and snowy coating every detail of your black-and-whites sparkle, your color plates emerge with fresh and compelling realism.

Your richest halftones deserve the richest paper. Question any printer! He'll probably confess he's enamored of Multifold's two-sided loveliness for doing full justice to superlative photo-engravings. Then, too, Multifold is made to endure harsh, repeated creasing.

Multifold is one of Provincial's best. We confidently commend it to you for the most pretentious letterpress job you'll ever tackle, especially if folding is involved.

It's stocked in numerous weights. Samples may be had from your paper supplier.

Provincial Paper Limited

388 UNIVERSITY AVE., TORONTO 2—PHONE EMPIRE 3-1986
CANADA CEMENT BUILDING, MONTREAL 2—PHONE MARQUETTE 1129
325 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG—PHONE 923-888

Mills at: Mills Roches • Thorold • Georgetown • Port Arthur

THAT PERSIAN LOOK

Silky-curled grey Persian artfully shadowed with its own deeper, darker tones. Indicative of the lovely, lustrous furs waiting for you in Simpson's Fur Salon, Fashion Floor, The Third.

Simpson's TORONTO

SIMPSON'S STORES, MAIL ORDER HOUSES, AND ORDER OFFICES SERVE CANADIANS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA TO NEWFOUNDLAND

MUSIC

BALLET ASTEROIDS

by Lucy Van Gogh

IT IS NOT wholly the fault of the Canadian ballet-lover if he occasionally gets confused about the relations of one ballet troupe with another. There is the Sadler's Wells Ballet, which was in Canada last year; and there is the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet, which is in Canada this year. The SWB is now domiciled at Covent Garden; the SWTB is domiciled at Sadler's Wells. The SWB is 21 years old, and celebrated that fact with much dazzlement last year; the SWTB is very young, probably in its second or third year. Both organizations have Ninette de Valois as director, but otherwise they are independent.

Young as it is, the SWTB has already developed that coherence, that perfect unity of intention and execution, that are the top quality of any authentic *corps de ballet*. To that it adds one enormous advantage; it is not only young as an organization, it is composed of young dancers. There are few things more delightful to the balletomane than to be present at the dawning of a new star, and one has felt that delight whenever Elaine Fifield was on the stage. From that invaluable guide, Arnold Haskell's "Ballet Annual, 1951" (Macmillan, $4.50) we learn that a year ago he concluded that that dancer "has great gifts and possibilities. At present she fails in gaining full contact with her audience.

"But no matter; it is a fault on the right side in so young a dancer, far better than adopting tricks and mannerisms to catch the unsubtle." She must have progressed greatly since then, for last week, without any tricks or mannerisms inappropriate to the role, she made such contact with her audiences as only a Margot Fonteyn or a Moira Shearer knows how to make.

Female vs. Male

Svetlana Beriosova is another young dancer, in the strict Russian tradition, who came to the SWTB through the collapse of the Metropolitan Ballet of London, of which she was probably the only top-flight star. She and her new surroundings are perfectly suited to one another, and with Patricia Miller and Sheilah O'Reilly she rounds out a most capable and diversified quartet of danseuses. The men are distinctly less notable — a criticism which has often been directed against the SWB also—and at the time of this writing their individual performances have provided little to get excited about except the Dr. Coppelius of David Poole and some divertissement dancing by Donald Britton, Pirmin Trecu and David Blair. In chorus work however they are admirable, and it is doubtful if the Royal Alexandra stage has ever resounded to more spirited performances of the mazurka and the czardas. The orchestra, while not unduly delicate as to tone, was brilliant in rhythm and accent, a perfect unity with the stage movement, under John Lanchbery and Robert Zeller.

FILMS

SOME DIRECTORIAL MAGIC

by Mary Lowrey Ross

EVERYTHING in "A Place in the Sun" is so beautifully right that it is hard to know where to begin to assign the credits.

As a foundation, then, "A Place in the Sun" has the solid bedrock of Theodore Dreiser's "An American Tragedy". With all its acknowledged faults this is still one of the great American novels, a work of fiction in which the author created simultaneously living people and a real world for them to live in. It was a world that Dreiser grasped and held with extraordinary purpose and strength, and if the grasp was sometimes clumsy the power was never for a moment in question.

"A Place in the Sun" adapted for the screen by Michael Williams and Harry Brown, avoids the clumsiness and misses none of the driving force of the novel. George Stevens has worked over the material in the story that Dreiser meant it to be—a strictly American tragedy, possible only in a land where wealth and poverty are both in conflict with a rigid inherited puritanism.

Dreiser weighted his story heavily with circumstantial detail. Director Stevens however has too much respect for detail to load it on carelessly. Every item in the category of tragedy is weighed here for its emotional value—the shadowy figure of the seducer slipping down the steps at dawn, the loon cries in the night, the cheap lithograph of the drowned Ophelia in the hero's rented room, the portable radio left on the dock to shout the story of the murder against the lap of the waves and the calls of merrymakers on the lake. The camera takes plenty of time, but it is never time wasted, the director's imagination is everywhere at once, evaluating everything, wasting nothing.

The current version presents Montgomery Clift as George Eastman, the poor young American indifferently befriended by rich careless relatives; Shelley Winters as the factory girl he seduces; and Elizabeth Taylor as the heiress for whose sake he first rejects and then destroys his dispiriting sweetheart. None of the three has ever before given such a good performance on the screen. Montgomery Clift and Shelley Winters are particularly impressive in roles that go far deeper below the surface of youth and good looks than Hollywood is accustomed to venture. Altogether this is one of the year's finest pictures. It might even have made a favorable impression on the late Theodore Dreiser, a notoriously hard man to please.

—Paramount

"A PLACE IN THE SUN"

"WHITE CORRIDORS", from the English studios, is a hospital picture, as the name suggests. With its interrelated ward incidents built into a conventional pattern it suggests to some extent the familiar Kildare series—in fact one of the characters refers to Dr. Kildare, with a touch of wryness intended to brush off any comparison.

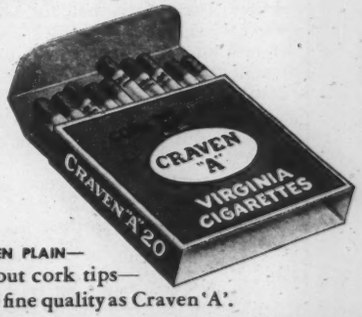
Actually "White Corridors" is comparable to the Kildare series only in locale and structure. It is gravely professional in tone, its hospital corridors look like hospital corridors, it has little of the air of bright sterility which in the Kildare series went much deeper than mere antisepsis. And finally it has in the leading role Googgie Withers, a mature and brilliant actress who behaves and even looks like a responsible woman surgeon. Altogether "White Corridors" comes as close as possible to documentary treatment, while still including a sprinkling of love affairs and a crisis in septicaemia leading to a happy ending. Godfrey Tearle, Barry Jones and Basil Radford are all included, and all excellent.

IN "Angels in the Outfield" the studios, which are now quite rowdily at home with the supernatural, bring down a whole band of angels to assist the Pittsburg Pirates in winning the National Pennant. The chief object of their care is the Pirates' manager (Paul Douglas) who needs to be taught, if necessary by divine thunderbolt, how to win friends and influence pitchers. The angels are given earthly support in this enterprise by a six-year-old orphan girl, a baseball-loving nun (yes, she turns up again) and the female editor of a page on Household Hints (Janet Leigh.)

Naturally the skeptics in the picture come in for some rough though playful treatment from the assisting angels. I can only say, at the risk of getting my own hat tipped over my nose, that most of "Angels in the Outfield" struck me as fairly sticky and at least one sequence—a theological discussion involving a clergyman, a priest and a rabbi—as downright painful.

For sterling quality give me Craven 'A'

For me, Craven 'A' quality is a positive guarantee of smoking pleasure. Cool to the tongue—kind to the throat—every Craven 'A' brings me the satisfaction assured by a standard of quality which has won world-fame for the finest of cigarettes.



CRAVEN PLAIN—without cork tips—same fine quality as Craven 'A'.

Craven 'A' will not affect the throat

The largest-selling Cork Tipped Cigarette in the world!

CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND—150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Toronto · Montreal · Hamilton · London · Winnipeg · Calgary · Vancouver

THE CLARKSON COMPANY

Trustees, Receivers and Liquidators

15 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO

THAT PERSIAN LOOK

Silky-curled grey Persian artfully shadowed with its own deeper, darker tones. Indicative of the lovely, lustrous furs waiting for you in Simpson's Fur Salon, Fashion Floor, The Third.

Simpson's TORONTO

SIMPSON'S STORES, MAIL ORDER HOUSES, AND ORDER OFFICES SERVE CANADIANS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA TO NEWFOUNDLAND

MUSIC

BALLET ASTEROIDS

by Lucy Van Gogh

IT IS NOT wholly the fault of the Canadian ballet-lover if he occasionally gets confused about the relations of one ballet troupe with another. There is the Sadler's Wells Ballet, which was in Canada last year; and there is the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet, which is in Canada this year. The SWB is now domiciled at Covent Garden; the SWTB is domiciled at Sadler's Wells. The SWB is 21 years old, and celebrated that fact with much dazzlement last year; the SWTB is very young, probably in its second or third year. Both organizations have Ninette de Valois as director, but otherwise they are independent.

Young as it is, the SWTB has already developed that coherence, that perfect unity of intention and execution, that are the top quality of any authentic *çorps de ballet*. To that it adds one enormous advantage; it is not only young as an organization, it is composed of young dancers. There are few things more delightful to the balletomane than to be present at the dawning of a new star, and one has felt that delight whenever Elaine Fifield was on the stage. From that invaluable guide, Arnold Haskell's "Ballet Annual, 1951" (Macmillan, $4.50) we learn that a year ago he concluded that that dancer "has great gifts and possibilities. At present she fails in gaining full contact with her audience.

"But no matter; it is a fault on the right side in so young a dancer, far better than adopting tricks and mannerisms to catch the unsubtle." She must have progressed greatly since then, for last week, without any tricks or mannerisms inappropriate to the role, she made such contact with her audiences as only a Margot Fonteyn or a Moira Shearer knows how to make.

Female vs. Male

Svetlana Beriosova is another young dancer, in the strict Russian tradition, who came to the SWTB through the collapse of the Metropolitan Ballet of London, of which she was probably the only top-flight star. She and her new surroundings are perfectly suited to one another, and with Patricia Miller and Sheilah O'Reilly she rounds out a most capable and diversified quartet of danseuses. The men are distinctly less notable — a criticism which has often been directed against the SWB also—and at the time of this writing their individual performances have provided little to get excited about except the Dr. Coppelius of David Poole and some divertissement dancing by Donald Britton, Pirmin Trecu and David Blair. In chorus work however they are admirable, and it is doubtful if the Royal Alexandra stage has ever resounded to more spirited performances of the mazurka and the czardas. The orchestra, while not unduly delicate as to tone, was brilliant in rhythm and accent, a perfect unity with the stage movement, under John Lanchbery and Robert Zeller.

FILMS

SOME DIRECTORIAL MAGIC

by Mary Lowrey Ross

EVERYTHING in "A Place in the Sun" is so beautifully right that it is hard to know where to begin to assign the credits.

As a foundation, then, "A Place in the Sun" has the solid bedrock of Theodore Dreiser's "An American Tragedy". With all its acknowledged faults this is still one of the great American novels, a work of fiction in which the author created simultaneously living people and a real world for them to live in. It was a world that Dreiser grasped and held with extraordinary purpose and strength, and if the grasp was sometimes clumsy the power was never for a moment in question.

"A Place in the Sun" adapted for the screen by Michael Williams and Harry Brown, avoids the clumsiness and misses none of the driving force of the novel. George Stevens has worked over the material in the story that Dreiser meant it to be—a strictly American tragedy, possible only in a land where wealth and poverty are both in conflict with a rigid inherited puritanism.

Dreiser weighted his story heavily with circumstantial detail. Director Stevens however has too much respect for detail to load it on carelessly. Every item in the category of tragedy is weighed here for its emotional value—the shadowy figure of the seducer slipping down the steps at dawn, the loon cries in the night, the cheap lithograph of the drowned Ophelia in the hero's rented room, the portable radio left on the dock to shout the story of the murder against the lap of the waves and the calls of merrymakers on the lake. The camera takes plenty of time, but it is never time wasted, the director's imagination is everywhere at once, evaluating everything, wasting nothing.

The current version presents Montgomery Clift as George Eastman, the poor young American indifferently befriended by rich careless relatives; Shelley Winters as the factory girl he seduces; and Elizabeth Taylor as the heiress for whose sake he first rejects and then destroys his dispiriting sweetheart. None of the three has ever before given such a good performance on the screen. Montgomery Clift and Shelley Winters are particularly impressive in roles that go far deeper below the surface of youth and good looks than Hollywood is accustomed to venture. Altogether this is one of the year's finest pictures. It might even have made a favorable impression on the late Theodore Dreiser, a notoriously hard man to please.

—Paramount

"A PLACE IN THE SUN"

"WHITE CORRIDORS", from the English studios, is a hospital picture, as the name suggests. With its interrelated ward incidents built into a conventional pattern it suggests to some extent the familiar Kildare series—in fact one of the characters refers to Dr. Kildare, with a touch of wryness intended to brush off any comparison.

Actually "White Corridors" is comparable to the Kildare series only in locale and structure. It is gravely professional in tone, its hospital corridors look like hospital corridors, it has little of the air of bright sterility which in the Kildare series went much deeper than mere antisepsis. And finally it has in the leading role Googgie Withers, a mature and brilliant actress who behaves and even looks like a responsible woman surgeon. Altogether "White Corridors" comes as close as possible to documentary treatment, while still including a sprinkling of love affairs and a crisis in septicaemia leading to a happy ending. Godfrey Tearle, Barry Jones and Basil Radford are all included, and all excellent.

IN "Angels in the Outfield" the studios, which are now quite rowdily at home with the supernatural, bring down a whole band of angels to assist the Pittsburg Pirates in winning the National Pennant. The chief object of their care is the Pirates' manager (Paul Douglas) who needs to be taught, if necessary by divine thunderbolt, how to win friends and influence pitchers. The angels are given earthly support in this enterprise by a six-year-old orphan girl, a baseball-loving nun (yes, she turns up again) and the female editor of a page on Household Hints (Janet Leigh.)

Naturally the skeptics in the picture come in for some rough though playful treatment from the assisting angels. I can only say, at the risk of getting my own hat tipped over my nose, that most of "Angels in the Outfield" struck me as fairly sticky and at least one sequence—a theological discussion involving a clergyman, a priest and a rabbi—as downright painful.

For sterling quality give me Craven 'A'

For me, Craven 'A' quality is a positive guarantee of smoking pleasure. Cool to the tongue—kind to the throat—every Craven 'A' brings me the satisfaction assured by a standard of quality which has won world-fame for the finest of cigarettes.

CRAVEN PLAIN—without cork tips—same fine quality as Craven 'A'.

Craven 'A' will not affect the throat

The largest-selling Cork Tipped Cigarette in the world!

CARRERAS LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND—150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Toronto · Montreal · Hamilton · London · Winnipeg · Calgary · Vancouver

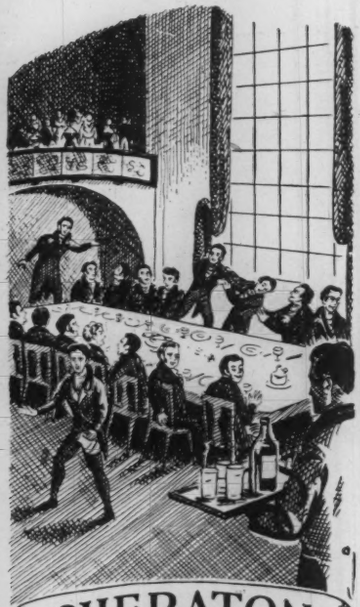
THE CLARKSON COMPANY

Trustees, Receivers and Liquidators

15 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO

Traditions of HOSPITALITY

The Era of Reform — early 19th Century — showed a marked trend in public banquetting. Typical of the inns where these animated functions were held was London's famed Crown and Anchor.



SHERATON HOTELS
Old Time Hospitality in the Modern Manner

The history of the well-appointed hotel is a record of increasing service to the social and business life of the community. To-day's Sheraton Hotels well maintain this tradition—being an ideal setting for public banquets, fraternal and business conventions, trade fairs and exhibits of all kinds. Consult SHERATON for group functions at their modern best!

Teletype Reservations
connect all
SHERATON HOTELS

Quickly, and at no cost to you — BY TELETYPE — you can arrange and confirm accommodation at any of the 30 Hotels in Canada and the U.S.A. Contact the Sheraton Hotel in your community.

MOUNT ROYAL Montreal
The LAURENTIEN Montreal
KING EDWARD Toronto
PRINCE EDWARD Windsor
GENERAL BROCK Niagara Falls
ROYAL CONNAUGHT Hamilton
THE LORD ELGIN (an affiliate), Ottawa

IN U.S.A.

BOSTON • BALTIMORE • BUFFALO • CHICAGO • DETROIT
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • PROVIDENCE, R. I. ROCHESTER • ST. LOUIS, Mo.; and in other principal cities.

BOOK REVIEWS

SOME NICE PEOPLE TO KNOW

by J. L. Charlesworth

I MARRIED AN ARTIST — by Billy Button — *Ryerson—$3.75.*

BILLY BUTTON is the daughter of Henry Button, head of the Canadian branch of J. M. Dent & Sons, publishers. She is also the wife of Angus Macdonald ARCA, the artist of her title. What is more important, she is something of an artist in her own right, as this slice of autobiography proves.

Marriage in the depression of the thirties to an artist as impecunious as any to be found in the Latin Quarter of Paris was an adventure, even though the Bohemian life was a Canadian translation and the scene was Toronto and its environs. It has continued to be an adventure, as Billy tells the story, lived gaily among friends and fellow artists.

Angus is the hero of the story, but Billy (who apparently also answers to the names of Pie-face, Puddin' Head and Pique) is no self-effacing wife. She has shared his many enthusiasms, even to the extent of trying, successfully, to paint a still-life of her own, working at carpentry and plumbing when they were remodelling an old grist mill into a livable home and managing to bring up a family in her spare time.

Torontonians will have a special interest in the book, as many of those who figure in it are mentioned by their real names. These references are always kindly. As a publisher's daughter, Billy knows the dangers of libel, so her few villains appear under fictitious names. There may be some fun in trying to penetrate their disguises.

However, the story is not for a limited circle only, but for anyone who can enjoy a high-spirited account of real life. As a bonus to those unfamiliar with the work of Angus Macdonald, he has contributed 20 black and white drawings to the book's decoration, and is also responsible for its design.

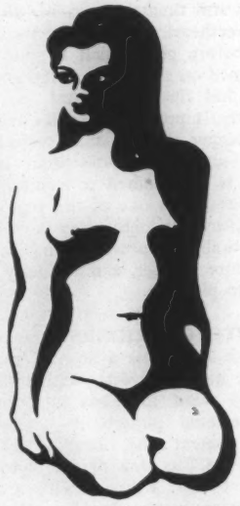
The Macdonalds are good people to know, and readers of their story will join in hoping that they live happily ever after.

JOY OF PURSUIT

by J. E. Parsons

AT SUNDOWN, THE TIGER—by Ethel Mannin —*Ryerson—$2.25.*

IT WAS Anatole France who wrote: "The fascination of danger is at the bottom of all great passions. There is no fulness of pleasure unless the precipice is high. It is the mingling of terror with delight that intoxicates." Such is the philosophy of Raymond Fern, Forest Officer of the Imperial Forest Service, whose obsession is tiger-hunting in India's forests and jungles. It was precisely because he loved the beautiful animal that he pursued it relentlessly and shot it. His



—A. A. Macdonald, ARCA
FROM "I MARRIED AN ARTIST"

love for the splendid beast reached its apotheosis when it was a lifeless heap at his feet.

Fern pursued women, too, with similar relentlessness. As with the tiger, the pursuit was everything, the kill secondary. But quite early he made the interesting discovery that pursuing tigers was considerably more difficult and challenging than pursuing women. From that discovery on, tigers were for him far more diverting than women.

Such is the background to "At Sundown, The Tiger", latest (and 29th) novel by the prolific Ethel Mannin, an author since the age of six, a published author since the age of 11. Her 47 books, including novels, short stories and travel, have won her a Gibraltar-like reputation based partly on her unorthodoxy, partly on her scrupulous literary honesty, but probably most of all on her unquestionable ability to entertain. "At Sundown, The Tiger" is an excellent example of this ability to hold a reader in anxiety, interest and suspense.

Fern finally meets a woman whom he is disposed to pursue with matrimony as the objective. How Aline fits into his scheme of things, and what progress she makes in her attempt to share her husband at least on a 50-50 basis with the tiger, provides the story for this fascinating and facilely-written novel with its authentic Indian setting.

PLAY-BACK

by John L. Watson

THE LONELIEST GIRL IN THE WORLD — by Kenneth Fearing—McLeod—*$3.75.*

THIS BOOK has some of the excitement and suspense of a superior thriller, some of the baffling obscurity of "scientifiction", but very little of the careful plotting or the skilful character drawing which a book in either of these categories needs to make it really first rate. "The Loneliest Girl" rushes the reader along at a mad gallop through its 200-odd pages, leaving him at the end a trifle breathless and not quite certain that the reward has been worth the effort.

The "hero" of the story is an electronic apparatus (affectionately known as "Mikki") which is a combined calculator and wire-recorder. When Mikki's inventor, acoustics wizard Adrian Vaughn, falls out of his penthouse window along with his eldest son, a great number of people—including the president of a sinister organization known as "National Sound"—begin to take a morbid interest in Mikki; soon it becomes apparent to Vaughn's shrewd young daughter Ellen that somewhere in Mikki's internal maze of spools and filaments there is a secret worth knowing, some scrap of recorded information that will reveal the answer to a series of mysterious events that culminated in her father's apparently accidental death. Fortified by her immense knowledge of electronics—and various other stimulants—Ellen locks herself in the penthouse and prepares to do battle with Mikki's unfathomable mind.

That's the build-up, and it's a pretty good one; but from there on the plot begins to fall to pieces. The ultimate dénouement has all the dramatic impact of an obituary notice.

NORTHERN RACES

by Rica Farquharson

TANYA — by Kristine Benson Kristofferson — *Ryerson—$3.50.*

"TANYA" will probably find its way into many Canadian homes this autumn and it is a book others will appreciate because of its singularly Canadian aroma. For locale, the new, young Canadian novelist has taken a Hudson's Bay Company post in Northern Manitoba. Many writers have felt the lure of this setting but Kristine Benson Kristofferson gives us to-day's

—"Tanya"
KRISTINE KRISTOFFERSON

settlement rather than an historic one.

The daughter of Icelandic immigrant parents and a native of Gimli, Manitoba, Miss Kristofferson has skilfully blended inherent understanding of differences between races and affection for her native land into an overall tone of sincerity.

Pelican Bay, lovely land of lakes, rivers, pines and maples; fisherman's and hunter's paradise, place beloved of discriminating family colonists reacts to the Northland Queen's whistle as she deposits passengers at the pier. When Joe, native son, returns from war and Tanya, summer tourist whom he has loved and hated, comes back the settlement finds itself embroiled in events of violence. To the modern young people world problems of war, peace, racial and religious prejudice and violent personal clashes come as relentlessly as they do to people in less remote areas.

McTavish, Scottish factor and Joe's father, is the usual admirable, dignified character of history and past fiction. The Indians and those of mixed Indian and white blood are presented with authenticity.

A book of a new country where grandeur of scenery and nobility of purpose win out as they should in a readable novel.

PERFECTION OF SIMPLICITY

by B. K. Sandwell

WHERE NESTS THE WATER HEN — by Gabrielle Roy (translated by Harry L. Binsse) —McClelland & Stewart—$3.00.

—Zarov

GABRIELLE ROY

IN THE lake district of Northern Manitoba Gabrielle Roy is completely at home. True, she has the artist's faculty of making herself at home anywhere, and nobody would say that "The Tin Flute" fell short of perfection for any reason connected with the fact that its author was not a born Montrealer.

But a born Manitoban she actually is, and this lake area with its sparse and astoundingly mixed population is her home, and its ways are as familiar to her as they are strange and inexplicable to us. (One tiny mistake would probably have been spotted by somebody in a Canadian publishing house, but this volume was "produced" in the States, where it could not be noticed: she makes the Manitoba Department of Education use an OHMS envelope, which is of course restricted to Dominion offices.)

The result of this familiarity combined with the author's technical skill is a clarity, a sharpness, a sunniness in the whole picture which has never been approached in any Canadian writing about frontier life. "Maria Chapdelaine" is fuzzy and theoretical in comparison, making one feel that the idea came first and characters and situations were built to fit it. In "La Petite Poule d'Eau" (it is the name of a river, and the translator was wise in not handling it too literally) the characters are utterly self-sustaining; they are not the illustrations for something beyond themselves, they are the book.

They are not numerous: Luzina, who goes on her "trip" almost annually to have a new baby at the village hospital; the Capuchin missionary; the three successive teachers who serve a term each at the school on Luzina's island before the government decides to drop the whole business; and in the second rank Luzina's husband and youngsters, the village merchant, a few postal carriers. But they live; and the spring sedges where the water-hens nest, and the bleating ewes, and the fierce sun of summer and the fierce winds of winter all live. One is there in the midst of them.

There is no plot, nor any need for one. The impassioned young French-Canadian girl teacher comes, lights the flame of the Tousignants' love for the losing side (ah! but was it the losing side?) of the battle on the Plains of Abraham, and goes away; the Ontario old maid with her Union Jack and her complete innocence of the French language and of French traditions follows her and goes away; the sport-loving French Canadian young man with the BA degree and the contempt for the game laws comes, and goes even more swiftly than the others. The Capuchin wheedles his parlor organ for his little church out of a Methodist, wangles a Presbyterian (disgusted with church union) into playing it for his mass, and dreams of getting the lovely soprano from the Ukrainians to sing to it. Simple people doing simple things, but told with such loving care that they become universal, that the Little Water Hen River becomes a symbol of the world.

A word must be said, too, for the author's great breadth of sympathy. The Ontario old maid was in many respects a silly old fussbudget, and a Quebec Nationalist would get pretty mad about her; but Gabrielle Roy sees that she is as God made her, and lets her pass for a fussy old maid.

The translation is excellent, but there should be a better equivalent for "relais-sellerie" than "saddlery-relay station", especially as the vehicles were Ford cars.

Beautiful and Unusual Books from Britain...

As gifts, and as treasured volumes on your own shelves, these fine books with their beautiful subjects and superb illustrations are books you will want to own, look at often and show your friends.

CLARENCE HOUSE
by Christopher Hussey
The home of Princess Elizabeth —showing the beautiful interior completely modernized and redecorated under the Princess' own close supervision. 7 colour and 60 black and white photographs. $4.25

ENGLISH FURNITURE
by John C. Rogers
The standard authority on the methods of construction employed in the evolution of English furniture. Revised and brought up-to-date by Margaret Jourdain. Over 200 photographs. $8.50

THE PICTURE BOOK OF LONDON
Ninety full-page camera studies of the world's most fascinating capital city—its parks, rivers bridges, palaces, cathedrals, monuments, etc. For all who have visited and remember; and for those who have yet to experience. $2.75

THE PICTURE BOOK OF BRITAIN
'Re-live' your visit to England. The unique and beautiful English countryside is shown at its best in this new collection of photographs, chosen for their interest and beauty. Over 100 pages. $2.50

WONDERS OF WILD LIFE PHOTOGRAPHY
Introduction by G. K. Yeates
A representative collection of the world's finest nature photography. Striking proof of the remarkable progress made in recent years in the technique of photographing living things in their natural environment. 90 photos. $2.50

WILD GEESE AND ESKIMOS
by Peter Scott
The author's journal of his expedition in 1949 to the Perry River in Arctic Canada to study bird life of that remote region. More than just a formal record of the expedition, it is also a vivid, personal story of the arctic and the Eskimos. $4.25

(Country Life Ltd.)

BRITISH BOOK SERVICE
TORONTO, CANADA, LIMITED

"This Continent . . . is generally supposed to have been Anciently unknown though there are not wanting some, who will have even the Continent its self to be no other, than the Insula ATLANTIS of the Ancients."

Thus was North America described in the last atlas produced at a university. Now, 250 years later, there is little that is unknown to the editors of THE CANADIAN OXFORD ATLAS — about North America or any other part of the world. For five years at Oxford University they have been collecting and sifting the latest geographical information from authorities all over the world. And not content simply to revise existing atlases in the light of all this, they set to work (under the direction of Brigadier Sir Clinton Lewis and Colonel J. D. Campbell, both top-ranking geographers) on the gigantic task of mapping the whole world from the very beginning. The atlas they produced has just appeared. For authority we are confident that it will take its place beside the Oxford dictionaries for which the University is famous throughout the world. The Index-Gazetteer alone of the Canadian edition contains 60,000 names, including historical names and a special section for North America. On the maps of Canada even the Western oil pipe line and the new Labrador railroad are marked.

As for the beauty and clarity of the 120 pages we doubt if there could be a rival in the same price bracket ($7.50). One of the five new projections devised especially for this atlas allows the land areas of the world to be shown at double the scale heretofore possible in maps of similar sizes. Ground elevation is indicated by a handsome new system of colour layering. All the names have been lettered by hand. The page size is 10½ by 15½ inches.

We could go on and on about the features which make THE CANADIAN OXFORD ATLAS an extraordinary new reference book, but your bookseller will be glad to show you a copy.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Tentmaker

JULIUS BERSTL

A novel based on the Life of St. Paul. The story of a boy in Tarsus, of a student in the Jerusalem of Jesus, of a young murderer and fanatic driven by hatred along the Damascus road, of a man who found the meaning of life.

A great novel which gives an unforgettable picture of life in the time of Christ. $3.00

"A taut, suspenseful thriller, loaded with Venetian atmosphere". STAR

VENETIAN BIRD

the new novel by

VICTOR CANNING

$2.75

HODDER & STOUGHTON Ltd.
Publishers TORONTO

WRITERS & WRITING

MAZO DE LA ROCHE, creator Canada's most extensive fiction family, seldom seen amid social gaieties around her native Toronto, attended State Dinner for Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

Miss de la Roche, who spent years in England, has special love for things British. A pretty compliment she paid the Princess' Scottish background—wearing that pink and white tartan-like taffeta. Glimpse of author's slender figure, fluttering of black-lace stole, indicated continuing restless energy, imagination, girlish eagerness. There'll be more of those Jalna books—we've been thinking.

■ For bookish types exciting spot is monthly luncheon Toronto Heliconian Club's Literature Section. Club members are women, professionally in Arts—Music, Drama, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Handicrafts, Dancing, Interior Decorating, Art, Literature. Each has special activities but Mrs. HAROLD TOVELL, Convener, finds people from other sections quietly established among literary colleagues. Reason: talks on moderns, authors, playwrights — Christopher Fry recently—and discussion that follows.

Mrs. Tovell gives her all to heighten interest: she's another of fabulous Massey Clan, our First Family in the Arts and no wonder if you will reflect upon their contributions throughout the years to Canada.

■ J. B. PRIESTLEY is coming on to Canada from New York to do some radio work. Last time he was here we heard him talk to Press Women about the then forthcoming Festival of Britain. Now, hope he will tell how the party came off. As one who could do a "Fair" book before it happened he should do superbly a now-it-can-be-told.

MAZO DE LA ROCHE

■ Lucky publishing centre, Toronto, is having visitors from all over bringing all-embracing ideas about authors and writing of books: recent guests include Mr. and Mrs. LESLIE HALL and Mr. Hall's assistant, Miss MERCER, among British Book Service names. Mr. Hall is treasurer of William Heinemann Company and a director. Mr. FRERE, Chairman of Board of Heinemann was here for a shorter visit. All are returning from Australia and seeing New York before sailing home.

■ A satisfying thing has come into the lives of people who would give their kingdoms for a horse or, failing that, most anything else — "Hoof Prints Over America" by W. SMITHSON BROADHEAD: published in Canada by S. J. Reginald Saunders and Company Limited. In beautiful type and exquisite prints this volume might suggest the noble animal has earned a better place in America than on a dinner plate: dashing across pages are Spanish, Indian, Mustang, "Pony", War-horse, Morgan, Anglo-Arab, all the other dauntless performers in war and peace from the time horses were used as "secret weapons" of the Spaniards.

■ WILLIAM GORDON, General Manager of British Book Service, has returned from a trip to the west coast with knowledge increased and vision enlarged.

■ Among the bright new books to pop onto our desk is "The Quest of the Schooner Argus" by ALAN VILLIERS. The author of "Cruise of the Conrad" and "The Set of the Sails" has done it again—written a book to excite old and young: result of an invitation in 1949 from the Portuguese Ambassador to the United States to sail with Portuguese cod-fishing fleet to Grand Banks off Newfoundland. —*Rica*

IN SUCH AN AGE

YOUNGER VOICES IN THE CANADIAN CHURCH

edited by

W. C. LOCKHART, M.A., Ph.D., D.D.

How does one become a Christian? Has God a plan for my life? What does He do to guide me in the working out of that plan? What is prayer? Does it influence God? Is the church outmoded?

The Canadian layman who seeks a better understanding of his faith and its significance today will be well rewarded by the answers provided to these and many other challenging questions in this important new book . . . the work of 24 outstanding representatives of the younger clergy in the Anglican, Baptist, Presbyterian and United Churches.

$3.00

McCLELLAND AND STEWART LIMITED
Publishers

N-15

"The Maestro is back." N.Y. TIMES

Eric AMBLER

JUDGMENT on DELTCHEV

The First Reviews

"master of the thriller that is also a work of art." *Spectator*

"as smooth, as intelligent, as well-written . . . *as far above average as ever.*" *Observer*

"the characters are so real." *Star*

"the tautness of writing." *Daily Express*

"out and away the best thriller writer" *Manchester Ev. News*

$2.75

'And Delilah'* by Neil Paterson contains nine stories "Polished enough to have been told by Maugham himself" TIME

★ *'And Delilah' by Neil Paterson* $2.75

HODDER & STOUGHTON Ltd.
Publishers TORONTO

Don't forget to read

ONE HAPPY MOMENT

by Louise Riley $3.00

This well-known Canadian Authoress has written a moving and beautiful story about a Montreal librarian, who, driven by a domineering mother into the arms of a married man, finds peace and freedom in the Lake O'Hara region of the foothills of the Canadian Rockies.

THE COPP CLARK CO. LIMITED, TORONTO

ORDER YOUR BOOKS FROM

BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP

100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1

MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

—Ont. Hydro Model

CEMENT CONSUMER: St. Lawrence Seaway and Power project. By 1953 industry can meet this demand and then some.

BUSINESS: INDUSTRY PROFILE

CEMENT PACES CANADA'S EXPANSION

by Melwyn Breen

Now that the St. Lawrence Seaway seems to be getting past the set-of-plans stage, how do we stand as far as having materials to build it? Since 1945 the backlog of housing, the tremendous industrial expansion, the huge power development projects and the new burden of defence construction, have created a shortage in building materials. What's going to happen in 1952? Will the Seaway be the straw that breaks the just-knitting back of the materials industries?

In every construction project, Portland cement is the beginning ingredient: cement is used in the foundation and that's where you have to start. Are we going to get started at all?

The answer to this, the one that comes from the cement industry, is an unqualified "Yes". By 1953 (that looks like the year the Seaway may get underway) the cement industry will have a production capacity that will take care of this and all the other projects for the years to come.

The story behind the gearing up of the cement industry to meet the huge postwar need for construction is told in one sentence: since 1945 production of Portland cement has increased by 45 per cent and by mid-1952 will have been increased by 75 per cent. In spite of a demand for the product that doubled since the end of World War II, the industry has never been more than 5 per cent behind.

The cement manufacturers, like just about everyone else, expected to be able to ride out the deferred-demand period after the war on existing productive power, since its plants were, up until the war's end, operating at less than 70 per cent of capacity*. The demand for cement since 1909, the year Canada Cement Company was formed, has increased by roughly 100,000 barrels a year. Yet over the five postwar years it jumped from 7 million barrels a year to 14 million barrels a year.

Why the sudden jump? There are four reasons: (1) the huge hydro-electric power developments in Ontario and Quebec. The power projects in the two Provinces have taken 2 million barrels a year since 1949, and the Ontario Hydro took 1,800,000 in one year alone; (2) the backlog of housing accumulated during the war. Housing construction now hovers around 90,000 units a year which in terms of cement adds up to about 4 million barrels a year; (3) industrial expansion geared to the development of our resources, especially in Alberta; (4) the demand for defence construction that has tipped the balance to make that 5 per cent lag between demand and supply.

The Seaway, if built as a joint U.S.-Canada project, means that the cement industry in Canada will be called on to supply a total of from 3,500,000 to 4 million barrels over a four to five year period—less than 1 million barrels per year on the average. But this won't aggravate present problems. This demand is less than the equivalent annual demand over the past few years for the power developments mentioned above (now completed) and the industry is prepared to meet it. And with present continuing expansion plans within the industry there will be in fact, an oversupply by 1953 even if the demand shows a normal increase.

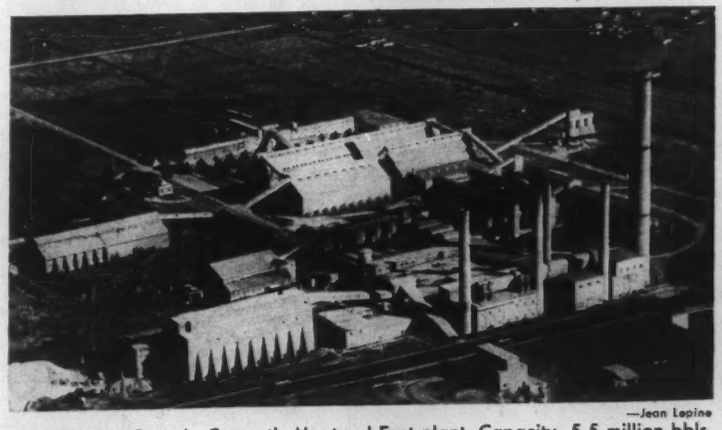
For the industry itself: The production of Portland cement in Canada is concentrated in three companies: St. Mary's Cement Company, St. Mary's, Ont.; British Columbia Cement Company, Bamberton, BC; and Canada Cement Company with head offices in Montreal. Between them they are presently producing 16.8 million barrels a year*.

Canada Cement has six plants in operation. They are at Montreal East, Que., (5.5 million barrels); Hull, Que., (1.1 million barrels); Belleville, Ont., (2.6 million barrels); Port Colborne, Ontario, (1.2 million barrels); Fort Whyte, near Winnipeg, Man., (1.6 million barrels); and Exshaw, Alberta, (1.6 million barrels). A seventh plant (Havelock, NB) will be in operation in November of this year with a production of 800,000 barrels. These plants are strategically located across the country, the determining factors for location being, availability of raw materials (limestone and clay or shale) proximity to consumer areas (cement being such a cheap commodity, transportation over long distances is highly uneconomic) and the necessity of fairly large plants to permit of economical operation. Other considerations for plant locations are, of course, coal and power. There are also required some special ingredients, *e.g.*, gypsum, silica sand and iron, but these can be and are transported to the plants.

In view of the heavy concentration of the manufacture in one company, the cement industry has been accused of being a monopoly. Nevertheless Canada Cement officials estimate that if the old small units formerly in operation were still in existence, cement would cost much more than it actually does. Even if cement manufacture were a monopoly, construction is a highly competitive industry and the low price of cement is controllable just as fast as you can say "asphalt" or "brick." To get an idea of the relative cheapness of cement as a building product: while building materials generally have increased in price by 165 per cent since the war, (lumber has gone up by 300 per cent), the price of cement has increased by less than 50 per cent on the average.

Cement's cheapness can be demonstrated to the small consumer. Cost of cement which goes into the average house is less than $200.00. The low price has made the use of cement for house construction more attractive than other materials. While the cement industry has been criticised about the shortage, there has been little or no complaint about the selling

*St. Mary's contributes 1.5 million, British Columbia Cement 1.3 million, and Canada Cement 14 million.

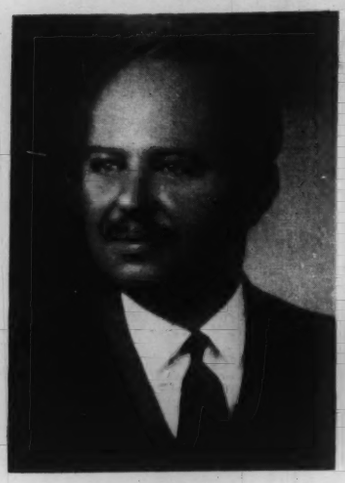


—Jean Lapine

ONE OF SIX: Canada Cement's Montreal East plant. Capacity, 5.5 million bbls.

*Although Canada Cement Company, which supplies 80% of the country's cement, had a production capacity of 10 million barrels a year during the war, average sales from 1933 to 1945 were less than 5 million. (A barrel is four bags of cement.)

ROYAL BANK APPOINTMENTS



J. S. D. TORY

R. D. HARKNESS

J. S. D. Tory, O.B.E., K.C., and Col. R. D. Harkness, D.S.O., M.C., who have been appointed Directors of The Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Tory is founder of the Toronto law firm of J. S. D. Tory & Associates, and a Director of a number of important corporations, including Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited, Montreal Trust Company, Simpsons Limited and Massey Harris Company Limited. Col. Harkness is President and a Director of Northern Electric Company Limited. He is also a Director of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd., The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, and Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd.

Feel famous★ in a GRENFELL

★ *Join famous sportsmen — like Hans Bjornstad, World Ski Jump Champion of 1950 — who always wear and recommend Grenfell. Ever since it was designed for Sir Wilfred Grenfell, the great Labrador explorer and missionary, Grenfell Cloth has been chosen by important expeditions and prominent sportsmen for its unique combination of lightness with excellent climatic protection.*

GRENFELL CLOTH

SKI JACKETS · RAINCOATS
SPORTSWEAR

If your local retailer does not stock Grenfell garments write to
DEACON BROTHERS LTD., BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

A useful Christmas present

NEXT WEEK

"ANSWER TO AN OLDSTER'S PRAYER"
—BY HAL TRACEY
—ABOUT SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN LOW-COST HOUSING

"AS WE CAME BY"
—BY JUDITH ROBINSON
—AN INCIDENT IN ENGLAND

"SHOULD I KEEP MY RED FRIEND?"
—BY SCOTT YOUNG
—THE PROBLEM OF FRIENDSHIP WITH A COMMUNIST

price of the product by the consumer.

In view of delays in getting cement, consumers got the impression that there are some restrictions on the import of cement into Canada. There are none. Anyone is free to import cement into Canada. Last year cement was imported from various countries including Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, United States, etc. In all about 1 million barrels were imported into the country from coast to coast. The same thing is happening this year and total imports may be somewhat similar by the end of the year.

Why Imports Are Small

There is a scarcity of cement throughout the world and the exporting countries do not favor the Canadian market. Or, to put it another way, they prefer to use what cement they have for export in building up markets which they think are more permanent than that in Canada. Canada has always been a country where the price of cement has been low and consequently not attractive to foreign exporters. The present price for imported cement is high. This is an unusual situation because in ordinary times cement is what is known as a "dump product" and is sold without regard to profit in the export field. When conditions return to normal there is no doubt that the same situation will prevail.

With regard to its expansion program, Canada Cement Company has, ironically enough, been itself caught by materials shortages, specifically steel. Cement-making equipment is almost 100 per cent Canadian-produced and delays in acquiring it have run as long as 18 months.

Financing Problem

Financing its present expansion plans is no small matter and brings its own problems. There is roughly a $9.00 capital investment per barrel of cement for a new plant and the Company's present projected expansion calls for an outlay of $17 million*

The cement industry is convinced that there will be, on completion, an overproduction of cement. However, they believe, Canada is going to continue to expand industrially in the next decade and the increased output of the mills may be gradually absorbed over a period of years. There are statistics to show that the country's economic ups and downs are mirrored in the consumption of cement. As suppliers of one of the prime materials required for the development of a growing country, the cement industry is determined to risk present overproduction in the interests of the future.

*This figure will cover the construction of a new plant at Havelock, N.B., which will be producing 800,000 barrels in 1952, and additions to the Belleville and Exshaw plants. Production at Belleville is being increased to 3,800,000 barrels, and at Exshaw to 2,800,000 barrels. With St. Mary's Cement Company planning an increase to 2,250,000 barrels and British Columbia Company planning an increase to 2 million, and with a new plant being built in Newfoundland (600,000 barrels), the total output of cement in Canada by 1953 will be 22 million barrels a year.

Happy Anniversary

. . . John Collingwood Reade

The popular news analyst and writer is celebrating his 25th year of radio broadcasting. Thousands who listen daily to John Collingwood Reade will want to extend their congratulations to one of radio's outstanding news commentators. And whatever *you're* celebrating—an Anniversary or some other glad occasion—enjoy Labatt's Anniversary Ale. The remarkable *lightness* and *smoothness* of Anniversary Ale have made this golden brew Canada's most popular beverage for special occasions. Get a case today and you'll know why—ask for *lighter, smoother* Labatt's Anniversary Ale. John Labatt Limited.

The swing is **DEFINITELY** *to Labatt's*

First brewed to celebrate Mr. John and Mr. Hugh Labatt's 50th Anniversary, Labatt's Anniversary Ale quickly became a popular favourite. Try it today and you'll know why!

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Dividend of 75 cents per share has been declared on the no par value common stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, payable December 1st, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 1st, 1951.

By Order of the Board
FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE CASUALTY

TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

IMPERIAL ESSO PRODUCTS

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
56 Church Street, Toronto 1, Ontario

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS

A dividend of 35c per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the outstanding shares of the Company payable December 1, 1951. Registered Shareholders of record November 1, 1951 will receive dividends by cheque. Dividends in respect of share warrants will be paid on or after December 1, 1951 by the Royal Bank of Canada on presentation of coupon number 77.

Transfer books will not be closed. Dividends payable to non-residents may be converted into foreign currencies at the rate prevailing on date of presentation.

Holders of bearer share warrants are reminded that they have the right to convert their bearer warrants into share certificates registered in their names. Dividend cheques, annual and interim reports, notices of meetings, and other information affecting the Company will then be sent direct to the shareholder. These advantages are not available to bearer warrant holders, who have to rely for such information on published advertisements. Such conversion can be effected by sending bearer warrants with covering letter of direction by registered or insured mail to the Secretary's Department of the Company at 56 Church Street, Toronto, 1, or to the Co-transfer Agents, Montreal Trust Company, 511 Place d'Armes, Montreal, 1, or the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York, 15. There is no charge by the Company or the Co-transfer Agents for this service.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

COLIN D. CRICHTON
October 18, 1951. General Secretary.

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 53

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on November 15, 1951, to shareholders of record at close of business October 31, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
October 17, 1951.

7 services in one
PLANS • LAYOUT
COPY • ART
PHOTOGRAPHY
PRODUCTION
MAILING

saturday night press
71 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

CANADIAN BUSINESS

PLANNING vs PRODUCTION

RECENT criticisms of production progress in the aircraft industry appear against a backdrop of general dissatisfaction over the gap between plan and practice—or, more specifically, between taxation and expenditure in the Government's defence program.

Very much a part of the general defence production picture, and to a large extent explaining contradictions and delay are: (1) the anti-inflation fiscal policy; (2) the dependence on U.S. industry for many parts and materials.

The $1.6 billion scheduled to be spent on defence this year is a small part of the estimated $21 billion gross national product. And the $1.6 billion is about half the estimated Government expenditure for the year. The revenue from taxes is far above what's necessary to meet these expenditures. The amount by which it exceeds it measures the role taxes play in the anti-inflation program.

The switch to American-type equipment has made necessary heavy defence purchases in the U.S. It is estimated that half the billion dollars that will go into actual defence production will be spent in the States. This lessens the immediate demand on the Canadian economy and relieves inflationary pressures, though eventually the Canadian economy will have to produce the goods to sell to the U.S. to pay for the heavy imports. Meanwhile, there is likely to be unused Canadian industrial labor power. Industrial build-up is further slowed by the emphasis being placed on Canadian raw material supply.

Mass production delays at the Avro plant are largely the result of Government attempts to eliminate some of the dependence on the U.S. Avro's research and development in the jet field has given Canada, for the first time, a self contained aircraft industry. The need for this was learned the hard way early in World War II. Canada was capable of producing large numbers of air frames, but was held up for want of engines, which had to be imported from the U.S. Avro spent five years developing an engine, a plane and the production techniques for a self contained aircraft industry. The nucleus of that is established, but the price has been delay in getting mass production underway in the Avro plant.

FISH vs. ALUMINUM

ONE of the unpublicized effects of the Aluminum Company's big Kitimat project in northern BC is to endanger some of the valuable salmon spawning-grounds in the Fraser River basin. The lake system, of which Ootsa and Eutsuk lakes are the largest, which it is proposed to dam, drain into the Fraser through the Nechako River. The Aluminum Company aims to stop these lakes draining into the Fraser and reverse their flow through the mountains to the generating plant above Kitimat. The lakes in question are not spawning grounds. One of the reasons for choosing them is that they are unproductive.

But it turns out not to be as simple as that. Francois Lake to the north, and the river leading to it, are productive—but only so long as the Nechako waters are available. These are cold waters. Francois Lake is shallow and has warm water. If the cold water flow from the Ootsa-Eutsuk lake system is turned off, the temperature in the higher tributaries of the Fraser will be raised above that at which salmon can spawn.

The argument between the fisheries authorities and the Aluminum Company is still going on; and suggestions are being made for Alcan to allow an overflow from its new dam of at least enough cold water to preserve the fishery.

PACIFIC FISHERIES

PROPOSALS to safeguard Canadian and U.S. conservation plans for west coast fish are being presented in Tokyo to the Japanese Government. Robert Mayhew, Federal Minister of Fisheries, and Stewart Bates, his Deputy Minister, flew to Japan with a draft of treaty proposals already agreed with the U.S. Government.

The Canada-U.S. plan aims not only at safeguarding the West Coast fisheries but also at establishing a new principle to govern deep-sea fishing outside territorial waters.

The principle is that where two or more nations are conducting a joint conservation plan, fishermen from outside countries should be prevented from fishing those waters and thus upsetting the conservation plan. To qualify as a "conservation plan" under this formula it would be necessary to establish (1) that the participating nations are fully exploiting available fish within that area, (2) that the movements and populations trends of the fish are under regular scientific study, (3) that the fisherman's take is under enforced government regulation.

In the North Pacific, from Alaska to the southern U.S. boundary, these conditions are fulfilled in the case of salmon, halibut, herring and pilchards. The Japanese are being asked, therefore, to undertake to forbid their fishermen to catch these four varieties within the North American fishing area of the continental shelf—that is 200-300 miles off the shores of North America. They would, however, be permitted to catch all other varieties of fish which are not now being conserved—crab, cod, groundfish and anything else.

Since Japan has already lost much of her old fishing grounds to Russia, off the Siberian Coast and Sakhalin Island, the proposed restriction may appear somewhat severe. The argument being used by Canada and the U.S., however, is that once the principle of "conservation plans" is approved, Japan could get in on the ground floor of similar plans in the China Seas.

Playing "tag" with fish

If you meet a lobster wearing an aluminum tag, don't waste sympathy. It wasn't hauled up for parking opposite a hydrant. The tag was put there by the National Fisheries Board which is sleuthing out marine life stories. A salmon, so decorated, was re-caught after four years and a lobster after ten. The tags were still in excellent condition.

Aluminum's ability to withstand the elements is one of the advantages which make it increasingly popular for walls, roofs and architectural embellishments. An aluminum cornice in Montreal was taken down recently — undamaged after being exposed to the weather since 1895. Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK
Ltd.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 257

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1951

By order of the Board,
T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.
Montreal, Que., October 16, 1951

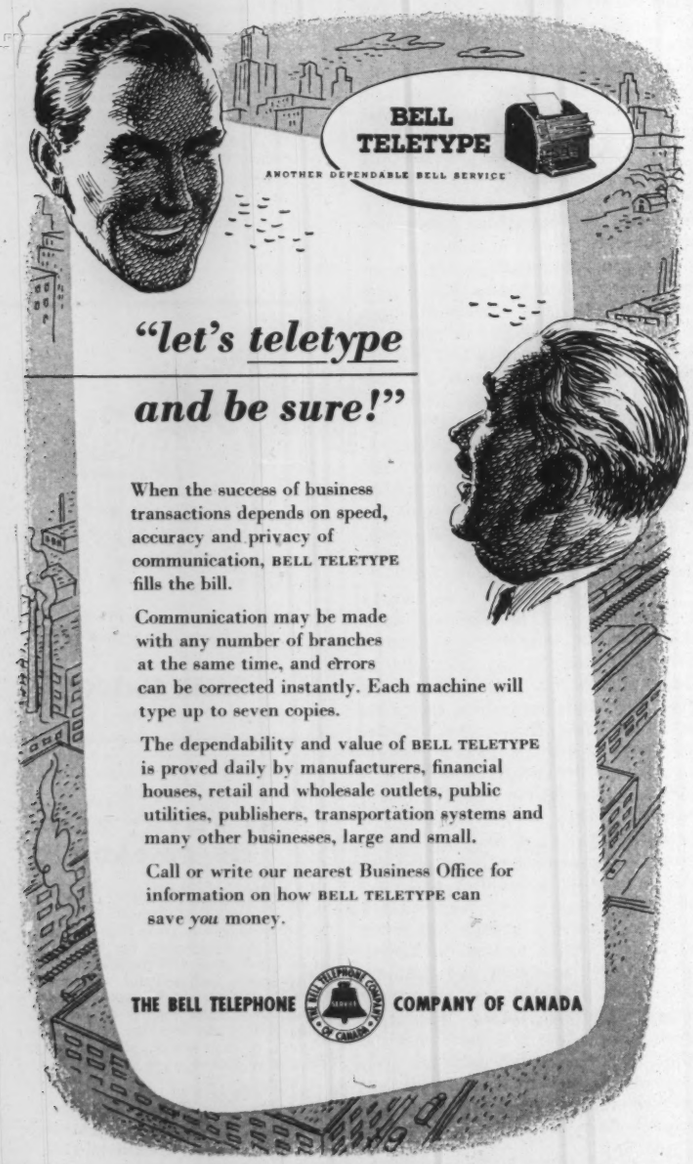
Purchasers and Distributors of Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
LONDON OTTAWA HAMILTON KITCHENER OWEN SOUND
ST. CATHARINES QUEBEC NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON, ENG.


BELL
TELETYPE
ANOTHER DEPENDABLE BELL SERVICE
"let's teletype
and be sure!"
When the success of business transactions depends on speed, accuracy and privacy of communication, BELL TELETYPE fills the bill.
Communication may be made with any number of branches at the same time, and errors can be corrected instantly. Each machine will type up to seven copies.
The dependability and value of BELL TELETYPE is proved daily by manufacturers, financial houses, retail and wholesale outlets, public utilities, publishers, transportation systems and many other businesses, large and small.
Call or write our nearest Business Office for information on how BELL TELETYPE can save you money.
THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

BUSINESS COMMENT

ARE PRICE CUTS LASTING?

by P. M. Richards

HOW REAL and lasting are the current downturns in prices? Do they mean that inflation is losing its momentum, and that investors and consumers in general should note the beginning of a new price trend?

The available evidence does not appear to justify such a belief. Rather, it seems that the recent price cuts and business slowdowns in some quarters are the product of special temporary influences, the most conspicuous of which are the Government's anti-inflation restrictions.

As everyone knows, last February the Government of Canada put a tough contraction-at-the-source policy into effect to counteract the strongly inflationary influences of the defence program and of non-defence expansion regarded as nationally desirable. Bank lending to business was sharply curtailed, instalment buying terms were tightened, business and personal income taxes were raised, depreciation writeoffs on non-essential capital expenditures temporarily disallowed. It was a policy with a big punch.

The aim, of course, was to contract unnecessary expansion in order to restrain the growth of public purchasing power and to make more materials, productive capacity and labor available for purposes of national importance. Ottawa knew that the new policy would necessarily produce a very uneven business picture, since the contractions would occur only in certain fields while expansion was proceeding vigorously elsewhere. This was sure to create hardship and resentment in some quarters. But Ottawa felt that the inflation menace, with its threat to the defence program and to national economic security, was such that it was imperative to contract where contraction was possible.

Now this business unevenness is all too evident, with some communities and industries even appearing to believe that the broad trend of business is now downward—that inflation has been superseded by deflation. In some cases it has, temporarily and locally. But not lastingly. Apart from long-continuing defence expenditures, there is the fact of the enormous natural resource development to which reference has often been made here. There are large and rapidly increasing governmental outlays for social welfare. And behind these, there is the apparent fact that the Government of Canada, like the governments of virtually all other Western countries, is now permanently committed to the maintenance of a high level of employment and will be compelled by public opinion to take whatever steps may be necessary to support it when the need arises, no matter how inflationary their effects may be.

This doesn't ensure that there will actually be full employment always, but it does ensure that the Government will spend money freely in the effort to provide it. With the long-term necessity for large defence spendings, we seem to have a basically inflationary situation extending indefinitely into the future. We can and perhaps will have a short-term business and stock market downturn. But it would probably not be wise to expect that such a recession would be prolonged. The forces of expansion appear to be much more durable than those of recession.

TOUGHEST YEAR

MR. HOWE, Minister of Defence Production, says that the present steel shortage will get worse before it's better, and that "next year will be the toughest year for steel we have yet faced." This is bad news for manufacturers without priorities, and would be bad for consumers too if stocks of finished goods were not as large as they are.

However, provided that civilian consumers maintain their present moderation in buying (too much of it to suit the sellers) there seems to be a fair likelihood that no serious shortages of finished goods will develop before the coming into production of the new steel capacity now being built.

Canada will produce about 3.5 million tons of ingot steel this year and somewhat more than 4 million tons next year, which will be more than three times the amount produced in 1939! Expansion programs now being carried on by all of Canada's primary steel producers will result in a substantial enlargement of steel supplies in the summer of 1952 and in early 1953.

The largest producer, Steel Co. of Canada, will alone boost its output by 650,000 tons of steel ingots and 450,000 tons of pig iron, at a cost of around $45 million. Large expansion programs under way at Dominion Steel and Coal, Algoma Steel and Dominion Foundries and Steel will also provide very important additions. In fact, every steel producer in the country is enlarging its capacity and contributing to an easement of the now critical supply situation.

But there will still be not enough steel to go around if demand rises as fast as it has over the last year or two. Much, of course, depends on the extent of defence requirements. Further expansion of steel capacity is to be expected.

PRICE FIXING

ANNOUNCEMENT of the Government's intention to introduce legislation prohibiting the fixing of retail prices on their products by manufacturers naturally created something like a furore in business circles. As was to be expected, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers and trade associations representing them lined up to oppose the proposal, and labor unions, cooperatives, and farmers' and

Good Health

Bowling is a friendly pastime, enjoyed by all ages. It helps you to Good Health — the Canadian Way!

"I'm a Brading's man myself!"

After bowling—or any time you want real refreshment, enjoy a mellow, zestful Brading's Ale. Then you'll know why so many men are saying "I'm a Brading's Man Myself".

BRADING'S

Always ask for Brading's Old Stock Ale

consumers' associations to support it. Very positive expressions of condemnation or approval came from spokesmen for these groups, in each case in line with what they believed to be the interests of their members.

The so-called McQuarrie Committee, set up a year ago by the Department of Justice to study combines legislation and on whose interim report the Government bases its proposed legislation, concluded that "resale price maintenance" on the scale now practised (independent estimates are that about ten per cent of the items in a department store are sold subject to resale price agreements) is not justified.

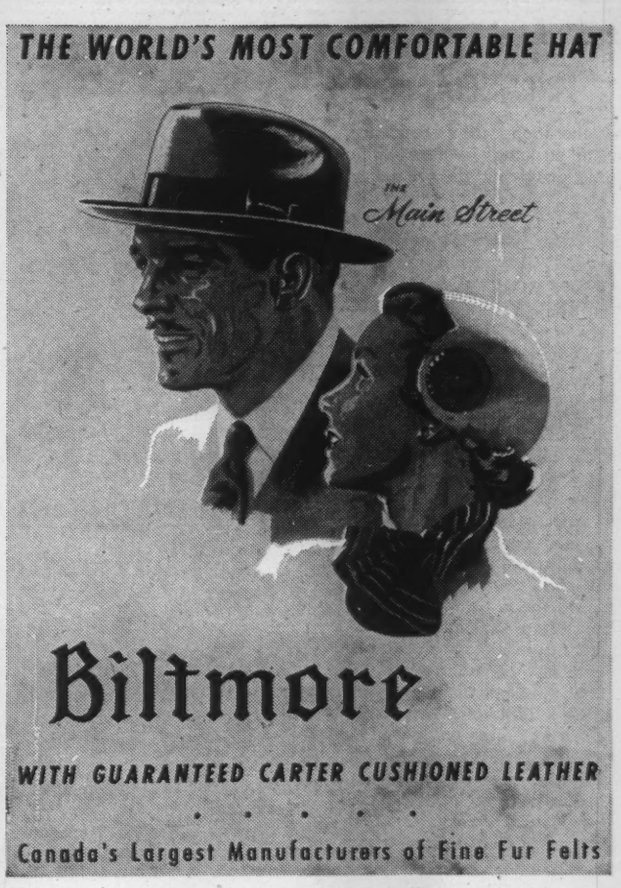
The Committee says price maintenance is a real and undesirable restriction on competition, that its general effect is to discourage efficiency, and that "the prescription and enforcement of minimum resale prices must be viewed as manifestations of a restrictive or monopolistic practice which does not promote general welfare."

The report recommends that it should be made an offence for a manufacturer or other supplier to recommend or prescribe minimum resale prices for his product, or to refuse to sell, to withdraw a franchise or to take any other form of action as a means of enforcing minimum resale prices. It should be noted that under this recommendation it would still be permissible for a manufacturer or supplier to indicate a maximum or other price and to issue price lists, provided it is made clear that the price mentioned is not recommended or prescribed as a minimum.

The attitude of the man in the street appears to be that despite the consumer benefits (maintenance of quality, general availability of product at uniform price) claimed by the manufacturers, the practice of resale price maintenance tends to establish prices at levels which cover up wasteful practices in production and particularly in distribution, so that on balance the consumer tends to lose. The consumer, as such, clearly wants more competition in trade.

W. F. ANGUS

THOUGH W. F. Angus, President of Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd., and of Dominion Engineering Works Ltd., would have been 78 years old on October 28, he had been actively interested in his companies' affairs up to his death on October 14. His father, R. B. Angus, had been one of the great figures in the industrial and financial development of Canada, being chiefly remembered as one of those who launched the Canadian Pacific Railway, and his son was an able successor, not only in the business world itself but as a philanthropist. While always of a retiring disposition, W. F. Angus was highly respected for his skill in handling industrial problems, and he was also much sought after by the big charitable organizations, where his counsel was valued as well as his active participation. The death of William Forrest Angus removes a very useful citizen.


THE WORLD'S MOST COMFORTABLE HAT
The Main Street
Biltmore
WITH GUARANTEED CARTER CUSHIONED LEATHER
Canada's Largest Manufacturers of Fine Fur Felts

Spring comes early to BRITAIN

Side by side with the out-of-doors pleasures of Britain in Spring you'll enjoy a galaxy of indoor, after-dark entertainments. Theatres, restaurants, floor-shows; concerts, opera, ballet — everything will be in full swing! Plan, now, a spring-time trip to Britain in 1952!

You've heard of the magic of spring in Britain! You've read of the flower-decked hedges and lanes! Plan now then, to come to Britain *next spring*. In April and May you'll find the country at its loveliest . . . *and travel at its easiest!* You'll find food plentiful in hotels and restaurants. You'll find you can use as much gas as you wish. The finest British goods await you in the shops, where, thanks to favorable exchange rates and special shopping privileges for visitors from overseas, good values abound.

Remember — spring comes early to friendly old-world Britain! Why don't you see your travel agent about reservations today for a trip next April or May?

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: See your Travel Agent or apply to THE BRITISH TRAVEL ASSOCIATION, (Dept. E.1), 372 Bay Street, Toronto, or (Dept. E.1), 331 Dominion Square Building, Montreal.

INSURANCE

FIRE CHANGES

MAJOR alterations to a residence, either to the structure itself or within the building, could void the fire policy. This is clearly covered under statutory condition No. 7, which applies in all provinces (with some slight modifications in the Province of Quebec).

"Any change material to the risk and within the control and knowledge of the insured shall avoid the policy as to the part affected thereby, unless the change is promptly notified in writing to the insurer or its local agent; and the insurer when so notified may return the unearned portion, if any, of the premium and cancel the policy, or may notify the insured in writing that, if he desires the policy to continue in force, he must within fifteen days of the receipt of the notice pay to the insurer an additional premium, and in default of such payment the policy shall no longer be in force and the insurer shall return the unearned portion, if any, of the premium paid."

One authority in discussing the word "change" states that it "is not easy to define but it implies a notion of some continuity and not a mere transient or occasional event. The change must have been within the control of the insured and must be material."

If John Jones decides to convert his basement garage into a playroom for the children, and build a garage so that the latter becomes a part of the house, this would constitute a material alteration. If the addition were only constructed of wood, it would constitute an even greater fire hazard than the original garage, which probably was constructed of concrete. In this event, the insurer would probably demand a higher premium.

On the other hand it is highly possible that any alterations to the building might not increase the risk and would therefore have no effect on the contract. This, of course, must be proven by the insured.

It might be stated too, that although the insurance agent might know of the change which has increased the risk, this does not necessarily relieve the insured from his obligation to comply with the statutory condition and notify the insurer or the agent in writing.

—Douglas R. Weston

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 27

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly Dividend for the quarter ending December 15, 1951 of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable December 15, 1951, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on November 15, 1951. The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, October 19, 1951.

—All photos Guy Blouin, NFB

CRITICAL "BOOM" STAGE of development behind, Iroquois Falls, Ont., (pop 1,350) is a town of many benefits, few problems. Abitibi Power and Paper Co's. pulp mill (back centre) is the community's employer (and also its Santa Claus).

BENEVOLENT LANDLORD

MODEL COMPANY TOWN

"NORTHERN Ontario's original Model Town", Iroquois Falls sports neat, stuccoed company houses that rent for $25 to $45 monthly. Town has company-built high school.

"A WORKING Man's Town", and a union town, Mayor and Postmaster is Herb Reed, with Abitibi since 1941. He and 6 Councillors govern a year. Elections show 97% turn-out.

THE JOB: Jack ladder carries logs from mill pond to slasher; this is first step.

U.S. BUSINESS

RAW MATERIAL HUNT

PRICE CONTROL troubles still have to share the headlines in the U.S. with raw material supply. Defence officials have been warning that the first and second quarters of 1952 would be the "toughest" for civilian producers in the defence buildup. They were not fooling. The Government has reduced permitted inventories of aluminum from 60 to 45 days' supply. It is also allocating 12 per cent of the steel, 24 per cent of the copper and 40 per cent of the aluminum that will be available in the first 1952 quarter to direct military production. To feed a 25 per cent increase over 1950 in industrial outlay for new plants and equipment, defence planners are moving toward the all-out stage in the search.

SULPHUR

FORTY-SIX projects, including 24 in the U.S. and seven in Canada are under way to end the shortage of sulphur. Today the world shortage in this essential material stands at one million tons annually. But by the end of 1953 these various projects should yield some three million tons annually.

Industry has been warned that the sulphur scarcity will get worse before it gets better, and the search has been further inspired. Besides Canada and the U.S., eleven other countries are endeavoring to obtain sulphur in various forms from anhydrite refinery gases, pyrites and native deposits.

ALUMINUM

THE NATIONAL Production Authority has begun an intensive study of the aluminum demand and supply situation. Ways and means are sought to curb civilian demand so that defence industries can be kept running next year when the plane plants will begin eating up the white metal.

Already there is talk of banning the use of aluminum in 200 civilian products, ranging from jewelry to sporting goods, beginning next January.

Later on, when domestic aluminum production increases, the Government may find it necessary to conserve copper by interchanging aluminum for copper in as many as 60 per cent of defence items.

Meanwhile, high cost aluminum, earmarked in the past for the national stockpile, will be sold to industry in the current quarter at the going market price. The Government will pick up the check for the difference in price.

In the Administration there is a growing tendency to look to expanding Canadian aluminum production to fill the gap. The U.S. Secretary of the Interior, Charles Sawyer is one of those who looks to industrial expansion—without regard to the border—as essential to the defence program. In a recent speech in Toronto, he mentioned aluminum particularly and promised his support for the placing of large U.S. aluminum orders in Canada.

SPORTS

THE NEW SLAVERY?

by Kim McIlroy

THE last few months, and especially the last few weeks, have seen the sudden accentuation of the long-standing conflict between the owners of professional and professional-amateur athletic clubs and the chattels who do the playing for them.

Across the border, a Congressional Committee is still cogitating the whole subject of this relationship as it applies to baseball and the controversial "reserve clause". In Canada, two occurrences in two currently flourishing sports brought about a great public soul-searching and a long-overdue re-examination of all the issues involved.

The events were the announcement that the Quebec Senior Hockey League (with the Maritimes major loop going along with the gag) would henceforth sign players to standard professional contracts, and the dropping by Toronto Argonauts in midseason of Al Dekdebrun, the quarterback who last year took them to a Dominion championship and dubious designation as the greatest rugby club of the half-century.

Dead Duck

Dekdebrun was fired because his coach, after looking at movies of early season games, decided that the star passer's arm had "gone dead". Whether or not this highly unlikely assumption was true, the fact is that his dismissal killed Dekdebrun deader than a doornail so far as playing any more football for money this year is concerned. And Dekdebrun is a professional football player.

He was dropped after the date on which, according to the rules, he could catch on with any other professional club, Canadian or American. At the whim of one man, in other words, his livelihood for one season was tossed out the window.

It is beside the point that Dekdebrun knew when he joined the Argos that this might happen. What *is* the point is that if the arm *were* bad, it may well have got that way due to an injury sustained in the opening game, playing for those same Argos. And if it was some psychological quirk that was queering the man's passing, that quirk may well have been due to the uncertainty over retaining his job forcing him to bear down too much.

T-formation quarterbacks get a fair amount of protection on the field. It looks as though they might need it more off the field.

The QSHL's decision to replace the amateur card with the professional contract was realistic as can be, if realism in amateur hockey means money, as it does. Whereas before a boy who didn't want to turn pro could often bargain with a number of amateur clubs for his services, in future he will play where he is told to play, for what his bosses want to pay him.

As Hon. Gerald Martineau, a member of the Quebec Legislative Council and one-time club president, pointed out, he can either play professional hockey or not play at all. Mr. Martineau's statement was promptly supported by the Anglican Dean of Quebec, who, of course, does not own a hockey team.

Those who point out that hockey players, professional and amateur, are being very well paid indeed no matter where or how they play are telling the truth, but they aren't on solid ground when they proceed to the conclusion that therefore the conditions of play shouldn't matter.

Draft System?

New rules, new arrangements, new agreements are being made every day. For example, Conn Smythe of Toronto and Frank Boucher of New York would like to see the custom of NHL clubs "sponsoring" amateur outfits dropped in favor of the "draft" system so successfully and unpopularly employed in big-time baseball.

All of these systems are a mere playing around with words. What is needed is a basic revaluation of the rights of the players and the rights of the clubs, an honest decision as to what is best for the kid playing juvenile hockey and the mature man playing in the NHL, and a sincere rewriting of the rules once and for all in a way that will be fair to everyone.

Just who is going to bring all this about, it is hard to say.

■ Toronto's Woodbine race track got a reprieve recently, as the threat of expropriation, which has faced it for months, was removed. The famed track almost had to make way for a street extension program, made necessary by a traffic congestion problem in the adjoining street. When the Ontario Jockey Club objected to a city proposal to take over a corner of the track for street extension, a move was made to expropriate the track and erect an apartment house on the property. But now it has been decided that the extension program can be carried out without encroaching on the track.

—Canada Wide

NOBBY WIRKOWSKI replaced Dekdebrun after Argos dropped him in mid-season.

TOAST THE TEAM WITH

Whether your team wins or loses... there's always good fellowship in the after-game celebrations. A perfect time for a distinguished whisky you'll be proud to serve... Coronation. A product of Canada's oldest distillery, Coronation is the lighter whisky with the finer flavour.

NEXT TIME YOU ENTERTAIN...SERVE CORONATION

C-20

Yours FOR THE ASKING...

BEAUTY COUNSELOR

SECRETS OF CANADA'S TRULY LOVELY WOMEN

The secrets of modern, day-to-day loveliness, the Beauty Counselor way, are yours for the asking. You'll find the Home Presentation an enthralling experience, as your own Beauty Counselor efficiently analyses your skin, advises proper skin care, deftly trains you in your *correct* personal makeup. No obligation.

Accepted for advertising in the Canadian Medical Association Journal.

Beauty Counselors OF CANADA LIMITED

Try before you buy

BEAUTY COUNSELORS OF CANADA LIMITED,
WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

☐ I would like to try before I buy. Please have my personal Beauty Counselor call. I am over 21.
☐ I would like to know more about Beauty Counselors. Please send me this information.
☐ I would like to learn to become a Beauty Counselor.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY.....PROVINCE.....

203

WOMEN IN UNIFORM

FIRST PEACETIME WRENS

CANADA'S first peacetime Wrens are busily absorbing Naval life and lingo at the RCN's huge new entry training base—*HMCS Cornwallis* — at Deep Brook, NS.

Showing no signs of homesickness, the advance guard of more than 150 Wrens to be recruited for two-year service with the Navy is enthusiastically taking to the new life. They will spend six weeks at the Annapolis Valley base before going to the Coverdale Naval Radio Station near Moncton, NB. There they will get a six-month technical course to fit them as communicators.

Navy life began seriously for the girls immediately after Thanksgiving. They begin their work day with a period of parade drill followed by lectures on naval traditions and customs by the executive officer, Cdr. Patrick Budge; the history of naval communications, branches of the Navy, and citizenship. Already they have begun practical work in learning morse code —and their barracks block is a buzz of dit-dit-dahing as the girls practice the code in their off-duty conversations.

But it's not all work and no play for Jill Tar any more than it is for Jack. The first week they were guests of one of the graduating classes of new entries—and the Navy's feminine members were perhaps the most popular guests there. More than half of the first draft of 26 girls are already members of the Protestant church choir, while others have joined the Roman Catholic Church choir.

Speed skater Audrey Juckes of Melville, Sask., is out practising on the artificial rink at the base and plans to be ready for some of the speed skating meets in the Maritimes this winter. Other girls have been visiting the bowling alleys, and their only regret is that they won't be there long enough to enter a team in the inter-part league.

Daily leave for the girls ends at 10 o'clock each night, but on Saturday and Sundays they get leave extended until midnight. But most of them are ready for bed long before that, genuinely tired after the day's activities.

"It's not like the Navy I knew in the war," said Wren Petty Officer Vivian Wright of Victoria who spent 31 months in the WRENS. "It's all a little confusing, but it'll all straighten out shortly. We're part of the Navy now, and not under special regulations like we were during the war. There's quite a difference."

BRAIN TEASER

OPEN TO QUESTION

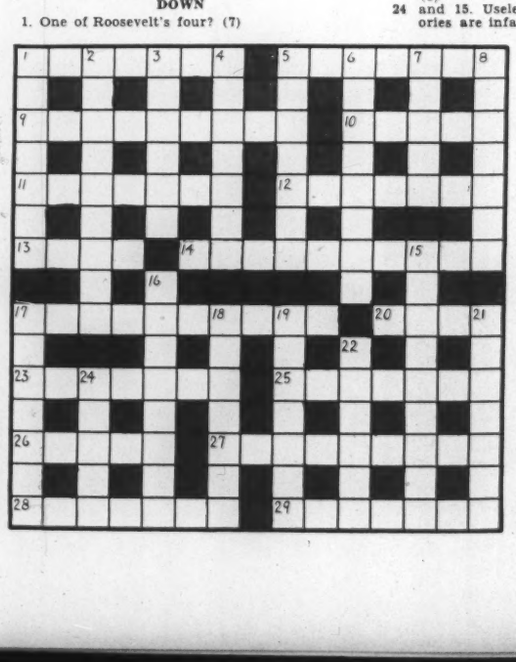
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Sounds like the enemy, father, has put his foot in it overseas. (4,3)
5. Electrical era? (7)
9. Over the dune ran the civil engineer, to test his, perhaps. (9)
10. Hair before and after, one hopes. (5)
11. Don't speak lightly of this part of Africa! (7)
12. Land! What a neck! (7)
13. Chain letters? (4)
14. Rank outsiders in general? (10)
17. Stars? (10)
20. It's all in the approach one takes. (4)
23. It's mean to give the true facts. (7)
25. A negative in there? (7)
26. He's given a one-way ticket. (5)
27. They went out when the speaker entered the cabinet. (9)
28. Is it surprising that even 50% of head mistresses have any left? (7)
29. Old fashioned stays? (7)

DOWN

1. One of Roosevelt's four? (7)
2. He's certainly not on top of the ladder. (9)
3. Stout fellow? (6)
4. Treason in the Upper House. (7)
5. Little vegetables in Ireland? On the contrary! (7)
6. These degrees in geography don't take long, as it were. (8)
7. In French Indo-China the food is heavenly, but going up! (5)
8. Do they lead to pardons? (7)
15. See 24.
16. No realms for UNRRA. (8)
17. According to Kemble, maids must be wives and mothers to fulfil this end of woman's being. (7)
18. Male flyers from a Newfoundland air port? (7)
19. Brown put a hundred on the red in Disraeli's novel. (7)
21. Stirs up the sticklers. (7)
22. If they were horses, beggars might ride. (6)
24 and 15. Useless, even though their memories are infallible. (5, 9)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 21. Bedroom suites
5, 1 down, 18 across. Reading between the lines
9. Trojan War
10. Greta 11. Emotion
12. Tussled 13. Noised
15. Beautify
18. See 5 across
19. Lactic 22. Urchins
24. Unicorn 26. Hilda
27. Out of tune
28. Dungeon 29. Streets

DOWN

1. See 5 across
2. Deodorize
3. Okapi
4. Mowing
5. Rarities
6. Angostura
7. Ideal
8. Grandly
14. Eliminate
16. Introduce
17. Teaspoon
18. Touched
20. Cinders
21. See 1 across
23. Colon
25. Infer

(181)

"YOUR PRESENCE IS REQUESTED"

MOST OF US have forgotten—if we ever knew—how to manage an evening dress which has the grand sweep of skirt. It's an art to cultivate in a season such as this when the full skirt is made to appear even more bouffant because of all manner of underpinnings, such as the crinoline.

Unless you have a set of rules handed down from your great-grandmother, you will need the following tips on how to manage a crinoline. They come from the New York designer, Ceil Chapman, at whose door the fashion world lays the whole current crinoline craze.

She says: "This year the crinoline is part of the daytime as well as the evening silhouette whenever the skirt is full. It is a "filler-outer", which needs an additional petticoat for comfort and elegance. Do not wear it next to your skin or let it touch your stockings as it is made of starched muslin and is apt to be scratchy.

"Always keep a crinoline hanging by its waist loops in an uncrowded part of your closet so its folds are uncrushed. Then it will seldom, if ever, need pressing.

Take full advantage of the delicious feminine swing and sway of your crinolined skirt. Practice walking, turning and sitting down in front of a mirror. You'll like what you see and it will give you confidence.

Develop the pretty feminine gesture of spreading your skirts down at the back and out at the sides as you sit down. This will prevent crushing the back and having your skirt balloon out in front.

Make sure your crinoline is in proportion to your skirt. There are many types today with and without hip yokes and in medium as well as extra widths.

This season promises to be one of unusual elegance for evening dress in Canada. The various State Dinners attended by Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, which brought out the most beautiful clothes, will be followed by the usual quota of balls and other events requiring gala dress. And the fairy-tale beauty of the gowns worn by Princess Elizabeth—most of them floor-length and bouffant of skirt, undoubtedly will influence the choice of many a crinolined gown to be worn at forthcoming events.

—Photos New York Dress Institute

AFTER-DUSK: pale blue silk satin, miniature all-in-one cap sleeves, jacket.

DRAPED brown silk jersey apron with back-pouff, over moulded black velvet.

BLACK chantilly lace in front-peplum-to-overskirt, over filmy bouffant white net.

STRAPLESS white satin evening gown; petal capelet lined in black velvet.

SWEATER LOOK: emerald green wool shot with gold plus swish velveteen skirt.

—All Photos D. L. Butler

COTTAGE HOSPITALS, such as this one at Markland, handle ordinary illnesses and operations of Newfoundlanders. More complicated ills are treated at St. John's.

TOOTH MORTALITY

NEWFOUNDLAND NEEDS DENTISTS

by Frances Shelley Wees

NEWFOUNDLAND'S geography has made good hospital and surgical care difficult. It has utterly defeated all attempts at solving the really desperate situation in regard to dentistry. Teeth of the people of Newfoundland are of the deepest concern to those in authority.

They say frankly that the situation is so serious that only the total revenues of the country could make, at present, any change in it. Also they do not know where to start.

It is felt that the basic reason for such extremely bad teeth is not truly comprehended. Lack of milk and fresh fruit and vegetables has had an important effect. But there are many, many families in which the children have always had the best food, with plenty of enriched flour, fortified margarine, milk and cod-liver oil, and their mothers have had the proper diet before the children were born. Even in these families the teeth are not good.

It is nothing to find youngsters in their early teens needing dentures. It is common to walk along the streets of St. John's and to see vigorous youthful women . . . perhaps fishermen's wives in to leave their beautiful handiwork at the NONIA shop . . . gossiping at the shop windows with their friends—and not one of them with more than a black fang or two instead of a mouthful of pearls.

RESEARCH on this vital matter would be eagerly welcomed. It may be that bad teeth, like tuberculosis, are genetically part of the heritage, and that insularity and intermarriage have furthered the havoc. Perhaps only generations of proper feeding and expert dental care will modify and finally repair the situation.

There seem to be no lack of fluorides, although exact knowledge is not available. Certainly there has never been enough ascorbic acid. It may simply be that an excessive use of cereals and sugars has caused most of the damage to the teeth.

Above all else in this connection, Newfoundland needs dentists. In the city of St. John's with a population of 60,000 people, there are only five or six dentists. Among the whole quarter-million or more people who make up the rest of Newfoundland there are about the same number.

It is simply not possible for Newfoundlanders even with the best intentions and with plenty of money, to have their teeth cared for.

UNDER the vigorous management of the present Department of Health, whose fine work has already accomplished so much with tuberculosis, beri-beri and infant mortality, a system of Cottage Hospitals has been set up. These, together with a roving hospital ship, are the outposts of the medical empire whose centre is the General Hospital in St. John's.

In that city are also the St. John's Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases, the Hospital for Communicable Diseases and the Merchant Navy Hospital, used now almost entirely for war pensioners and discharged servicemen. There is an Infant's Home and a Home for the Aged and Infirm as well. The Departments of Health and Welfare work closely together.

Fourteen Cottage Hospitals are now functioning and three more will be ready this year. These hospitals are manned and equipped to handle ordinary illnesses and common operations. They have from 16 to 50 beds each.

Each area in which a cottage hospital is located is organized on a contributory basis which is really a form of medical insurance. For a fee of $10 annually, each family in the area can receive all the necessary medical services. For extraordinary conditions patients are picked up by plane and flown in to St. John's. When the need is for rare brain or eye surgery, the patient is taken to Montreal. All this is included in the family fee of $10.

In 33 Outports there are also District Medical Health officers, as mentioned, and in 29 communities nurses are stationed. And although these do not pretend to serve as hospitals each has a bed or two for difficult maternity cases or patient observation. All these services, hospitals, medical officers, nurses, are in process of expansion.

It is with respect that one observes the change and improvement in Newfoundland's health picture because she has so strongly and quickly taken advantage of modern technical developments.

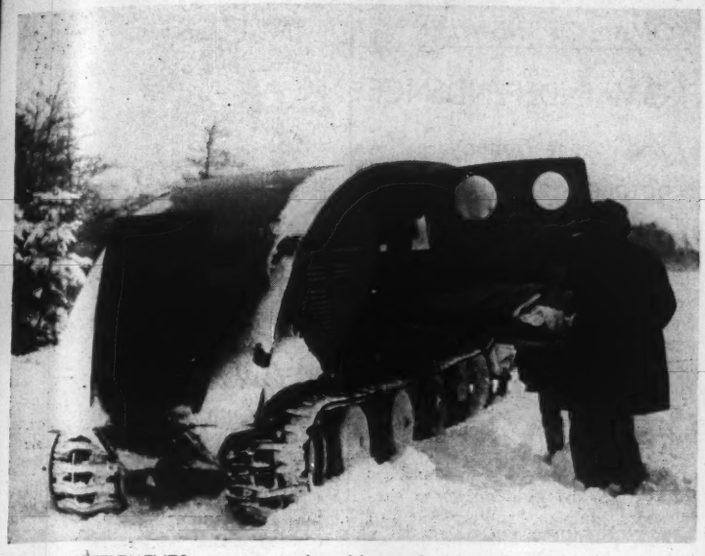
Without the aeroplane, such problems as serious epidemics and the need for highly specialized surgery could not be met. Without modern knowledge of nutrition and the production of food supplements, geography would prevent a sound and balanced diet. For centuries the old conditions prevailed but they are being replaced overnight. It may take time, however, to repair old damage.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS now are in the wide-open field of dentistry, and perhaps young dentists considering Newfoundland ought to be amphibious—or at least interested in operating from shipboard. And much could be done to improve the diet of the people if quantity and quality of fresh foods sent from the mainland were stepped up. Perhaps the only answer here is in energetic revision in the production and handling of quick-frozen foods—still too costly in Newfoundland for daily use.

Newfoundland certainly needs silver and gold for her progress but the country is standing at the door of Ali Baba's cave, as is obvious with half an eye. The Open Sesame is the brilliant planning, thinking and firm determination of the men who are the country's leaders, who have brought her into the present stirring program of industrial development.

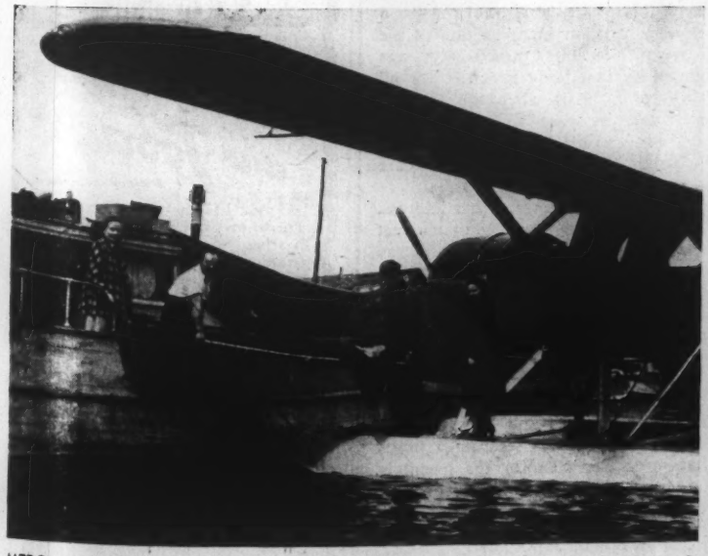
With the help of moden scientific and technical knowledge, and the purposeful action of its public men and women, Newfoundland can at last see its bright future in health as well as in material progress.

This is the third and concluding article of Mrs. Wees's series on Newfoundland.



REMOTE SETTLEMENTS pose unusual problems of getting the patient to hospital. This snowmobile ambulance comes to the rescue when roads are snowed in.

OR BY SEA: When a patient cannot be reached by land, motor hospital yacht "Lady Anderson" may come to rescue. A patient is transferred by ice sled.



MERCY FLIGHTS sometimes are necessary in order to bring patients within reach of land or sea conveyance. A plane had to bring this patient out to the boat.

Elizabeth Arden

Blue Grass

Solid Cologne

NEW! Here is fragrance frappé . . . soothing, smoothing, refreshing Blue Grass. The inimitable Elizabeth Arden perfume in a convenient frost-stick form. Neither soapy nor sticky, Blue Grass Solid Cologne *liquefies instantly . . . absorbs faster.* And because of its special strength, it is *so much longer lasting!*

Charming hostess gift . . . perfect tuck-in-a-suitcase farewell gift . . . happiest choice for a hospital-bound friend.

$1.50

Elizabeth Arden
SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
And At Smartest Shops In Every Town

3900-B

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES

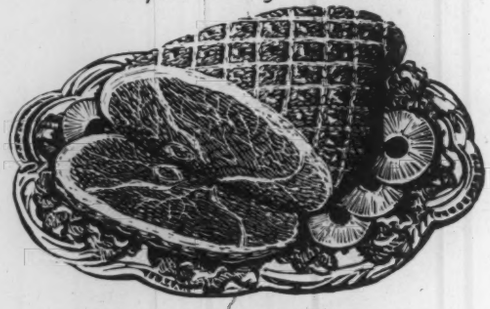
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS

Food For Britain

If you feel warmly about
Friends, Relatives
and Business Associates in Britain

SEND A FOOD PARCEL NOW

as a thoughtful expression
of your feelings towards them



ME-202 A WHOLE PEAR SHAPED HAM

This is our choicest quality, sweet smoked and tender tasting ham. 14 lbs. Via steamer 13.50 Via air 17.95

For many other food parcel combinations send for our free catalogue from Canada's largest food parcel shippers

MARSHALL ELLIS LTD.
138 McGill St. Montreal, P.Q.
A Guaranteed Service

By Appointment
Marmalade Manufacturers to
H.M. King George VI
James Robertson & Sons Preserve Manufacturers Ltd.

ROBERTSON'S *The World's Finest* **PRESERVES**

GOLDEN SHRED MARMALADE
SILVER SHRED LEMON MARMALADE
SCOTCH MARMALADE
GINGER MARMALADE
BLACKCURRANT JAM
WILD BRAMBLE JELLY

Imported from
THE HOUSE OF ROBERTSON
PAISLEY, SCOTLAND

WOMAN OF THE WEEK

FROM INDEPENDENCE

by Zoe Pauline Trotter

IN OCTOBER, 1922 Dr. Charles McLean, a Toronto dentist, went to a convention in Independence, Missouri. There he met a tall, pretty girl whose blue-black hair and smudge-lashed blue eyes bespoke her Irish ancestry. Two weeks later he had won her promise to marry him. In December he returned to present his ring and, when the next June they were married, Canada gained a good citizen and Harry Truman lost a good neighbor.

"President Truman — Harry Truman to us then—lived just around the corner from my girlhood home," recalls Mrs. McLean, "and regardless of politics, people in Independence always considered him a down-to-earth American, which is about the highest praise one American can bestow on another."

In the smaller field of community service, Faye Gould McLean, the Canadian from Independence, Missouri, has won distinction too. She is president of the Board of Governors of the Women's College Hospital, Toronto, and, we believe, the only woman in North America to head the administrative body of a large city hospital.

Mrs. McLean believes her early law-office training has helped her to think clearly and to present her thoughts effectively. She spent a year, before her marriage, in Los Angeles as a secretary in the largest criminal-law office in Southern California. Her black hair is silver-grey now, but the blue eyes are still friendly and smiling and her smart, immaculate dress makes her the living embodiment of her theory that, "a woman can be an intelligent person and a good citizen without losing her feminine qualities or sacrificing any part of her attractiveness."

This combination of a clear mind and personal charm scored a signal triumph in Toronto's old city hall early this year. Mrs. McLean is a member of the trustees' section of the Toronto Hospital Council. She was chosen by that body to speak for all Toronto hospitals when the Council presented its case to the Toronto Board of Control regarding deficits incurred by the hospitals for care given to city indigent patients.

When she had finished her address, Controller Balfour sprang to his feet and said, "Mr. Mayor, I want to say that I have represented the city in these chambers for many years, but never have I heard as brilliant and clear a presentation of a case as Mrs. McLean has given us this morning."

Mayor McCallum and other members of the Board of Control added their compliments and Mrs. McLean —we'll bet she was wearing a pretty hat—won her p'ea for the hospitals.

Mrs. McLean's interest in Toronto's community affairs began early in her married life. "I have always felt," she says, "that being married to a Canadian and having two Canadian children, my first duty is to my own community. I've tried to be a good Canadian."

Her son, who is an aeronautical engineer, is now a naturalized American

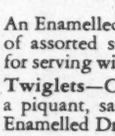
P.F.
ASSORTED
Cocktail **BISCUITS**

An Enamelled Drum containing 8 oz. of assorted savoury biscuits suitable for serving with cocktails. 95c.

Twiglets—Crisp, thin "twigs" with a piquant, savoury flavour—6 oz. in Enamelled Drum. 98c.

Cheese Wafer Sticks—Thin, crisp, "sticks" with cheese filling—6½ oz. in Enamelled Drum. 79c.

Cheeselets—Light, cheese flavoured wafers—9½ oz. in Enamelled Drum. 97c.



Mr. Peek & Mr. Frean

Cheddar Sandwich—A cheese sandwich biscuit. Comes in 8 oz. "Evercrisp" Airtight packets. 41c.

MADE BY
PEEK FREAN'S
MAKERS OF
Famous Biscuits
ENGLISH
565

Trinidad and Tobago
British West Indies

Magic islands of vivid contrasts! Thrill to calypso rhythms, golden beaches, Moslem mosques, Hindu temples. Enjoy wide choice of hotels and guest houses . . . convenient air or sea transportation . . . *devaluated local currency.*

Trinidad & Tobago Tourist Board
Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I.
Information from the Trade Commissioner for Trinidad & Tobago, Dept. 15, 37 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal or see your Travel Agent.
Also offices in New York and London.

living in Burbank, California, and her daughter is married to a Canadian in Toronto.

When her children were attending North Toronto Collegiate Mrs. McLean was President of the Home and School Association there. From 1945 to 1947 she was President of the American Women's Club, and, before the Women's College Hospital claimed so much of her time, she used to go regularly to Sunnybrook Hospital with a group of women from the club to cook meals and bring a bit of home to the veteran patients in the Red Cross Lodge there.

F. GOULD McLEAN

In 1943 and 1944 she was publicity director for the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society and editor of the *Courier*, its magazine.

Her war work included canteen service and official Red Cross visiting. She is a member of the Canadian Association of Consumers and of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Academy of Dentistry.

In 1940 she was invited to accept a seat on the Board of Governors of the Women's College Hospital and in 1949 she became its President. She now is in her second term.

Mrs. McLean finds particular satisfaction in her work for the hospital. "I have always had faith in what women can accomplish," she says, "and it seems to me that the Women's College Hospital is an example of the high achievement that women can reach; particularly as it is in the medical field which, even yet, is not generally conceded to be a woman's field."

She finds that women doctors prove her favorite theory too. "One thing has intrigued me about the hospital," she says. "It is that while the members of the hospital staff—all women,—might be described as leaders in a movement to establish women in the professions, they seem never to have lost the qualities and graces that make a woman truly feminine.

"Most of them dress exceptionally well. A high percentage of the staff is married, many have families and all have personal warmth and charm. I have noticed so often that male patients who come to the Women's College Hospital always comment on the happy atmosphere that surrounds them and the spirit of comradeship and loyalty that exists throughout the staff."

PEOPLE

NEW JOBS FOR OLD

APPOINTMENTS

B. C. BUTLER, Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed Canadian Consul in Detroit. He has served in several countries as Trade Commissioner.

DR. CHARLES WRIGLEY of McGill University has been appointed to the Psychology Department, University of Illinois. W. H. HORNER is the new Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, succeeding M. E. HARTNETT who has accepted the post of Manager of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. New Superintendent of the Pacific District of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Citizenship is DONALD McDONELL of Vancouver's Immigration Department.

DR. JAMES M. HERSEY, Regina, of Saskatchewan's Dept. of Public Health has been appointed medical defence hospital consultant in the NY State Health Department. And two top Canadian research scientists go to two of Canada's hush-hush experimental stations where secret defence experiments are being stepped up.

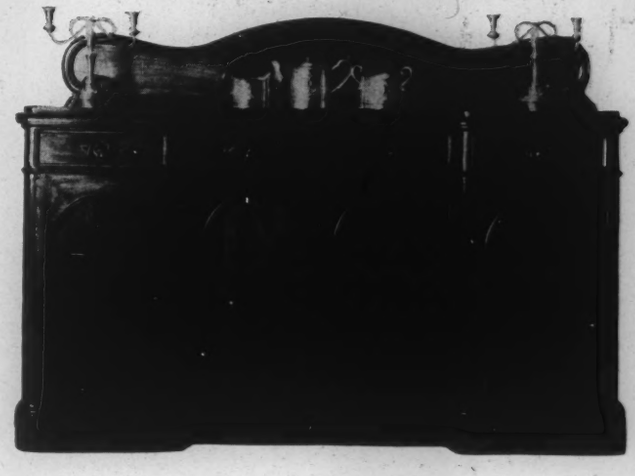
Chemical expert DR. HUGH MASSEY BARRETT of Moose Jaw, is returning from England as Chief Superintendent at the Suffield Experimental Station, Ralston, Alberta. DR. DON B. W. ROBINSON, a native of Moncton, takes over at the Defence Research northern lab, Churchill, Man.

HONORS

DR. EDMOND DUBE, former Dean of Medicine, University of Montreal, has been elected President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. I. D. CARSON, Executive Vice-President of the Periodical Press Association, Toronto, was elected Vice-President of the American Trade Association Executive, with a membership of over 1,200 trade association executives.

■ Saskatchewan has been celebrating

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40



Enduring Beauty and Service

This sideboard is made of solid mahogany or walnut. Careful construction, skilful hand-carving of back and drawer pulls, and deep rich finish all add up to another Lionel Rawlinson masterpiece.

Note—All our furniture of walnut or mahogany is made from solid lumber and is called "solid" walnut or mahogany. Genuine mahogany or walnut is a term used for any wood with a top veneer of walnut or mahogany.

Over a period of sixty years our experience has shown that solid woods are superior for lasting quality and afford a much cheaper upkeep than veneers.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED

Designers and Makers of Fine Furniture

647-649 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Est. 1883

FLOWERING SHRUBS

BEAUTY BUSH

		Each
BRIDAL WREATH	2- 3 ft.	$ .70
WEIGELA EVA RATHKE	2- 3 ft.	.90
BEAUTY BUSH	2- 3 ft.	1.50
FRENCH HYBRID LILACS	2- 3 ft.	2.50
FORSYTHIA	2- 3 ft.	.70
JAPANESE QUINCE	18-24 ins.	.70
HYDRANGEA P.G.	18-24 ins.	.70
VIRGINAL MOCK ORANGE	2- 3 ft.	.80

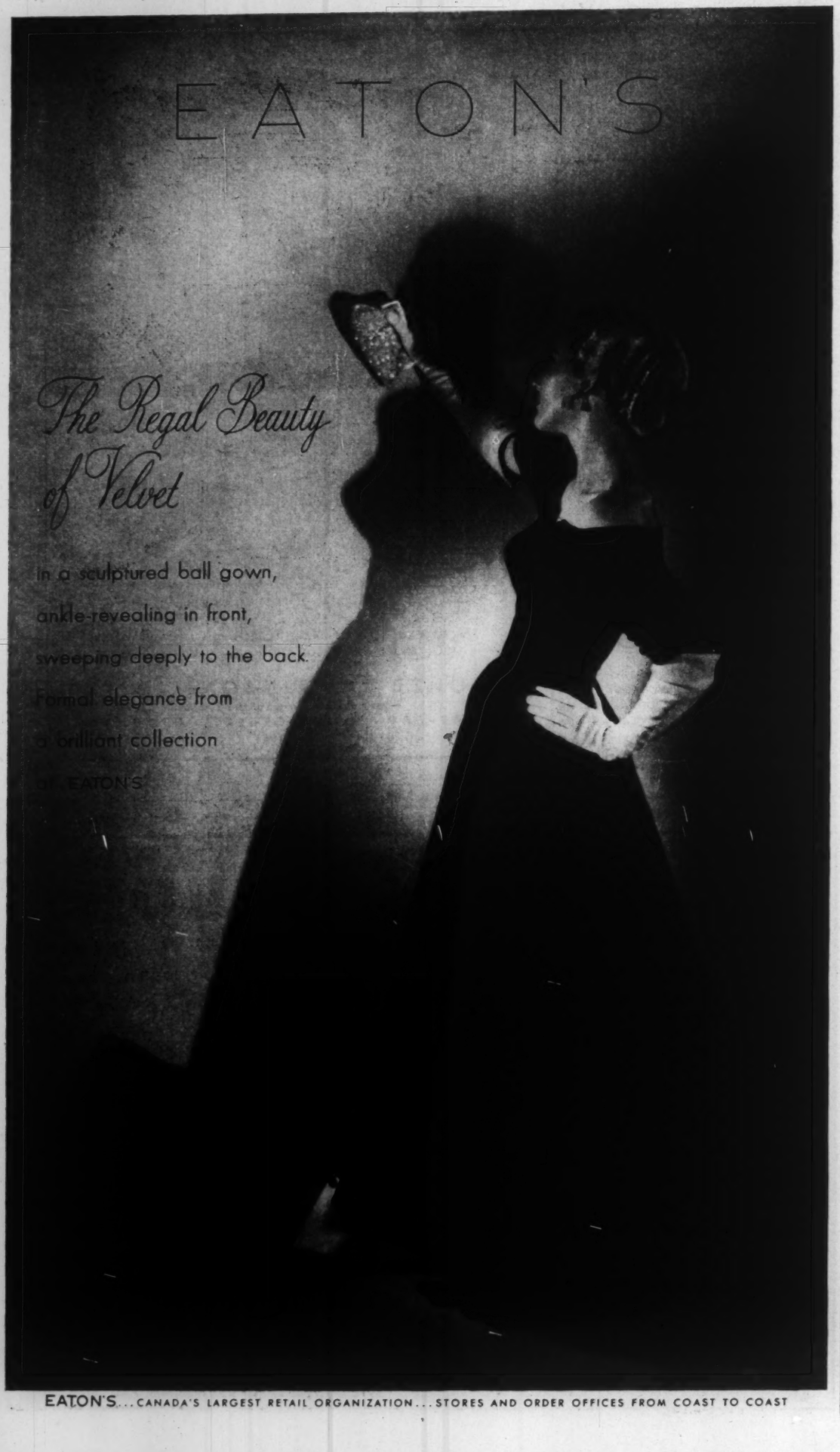
For complete list of Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Roses and Perennials, send for our illustrated CATALOGUE. Free on request.

A COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE

SHERIDAN NURSERIES

HEAD OFFICE: 4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5
NURSERIES: Sheridan, Ontario

SALES STATIONS: 2827 Yonge (at Strathgowan) Toronto
1186 Bay (at Bloor) Toronto
Lakeshore No. 2 Highway at Clarkson, Ont.
5975 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.



EATON'S...CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION...STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

DON'S NEW ERA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

considerations and are showing a new attitude.

"We aren't pampering prisoners," says the Governor. "We still maintain discipline. But by keeping them busy and keeping their minds occupied we're preventing them from sitting around and talking crime."*

The inmates used to eat in complete silence. Now they're allowed to talk. A big, black SILENCE sign in the dining room has been replaced by a mural of a hunting scene. They used to walk around and around a circular sidewalk in the high-walled exercise yard. Now they play quoits — with rubber rings. Widgett and Frost hope to get some volleyball equipment and the jail is also looking around for a movie projector.

The pungent odor that formerly greeted a visitor at the jail's doors is gone. For the first time money is being spent on disinfectants and deodorizers.

What have these changes meant?

Broadly speaking, they point up a new attitude towards penal reform. Many jails and penitentiaries in Canada and the United States are putting stress on correction and meeting with success. While depriving wrong-doers of their freedom, they seek to prevent a recurrence.

ONTARIO'S Department of Reform Institutions, headed by Rev. J. W. Foote, a Victoria Cross winner of the last war, has been shaping its policies along these lines. Psychiatric treatment is available to prisoners and a centre for alcoholics has been set up at Mimico Reformatory, near Toronto.

Improvements have been made in other jails in the Province and, in one case, at the request of the governor they were mapped out by Sanderson.

The new program is paying big dividends for the Don, according to York County Sheriff J. D. Conover.

"We've noticed it particularly in the past six months or so," he says. "The old familiar faces aren't there. They aren't coming back. Maybe it's because jobs have been found for them and maybe it's because the Governor treated them like human beings and gave them a chance. At any rate, a lot of men who used to spend a lot of time in jail are going straight."

The Don itself is probably to blame for the fact that reform didn't come its way long ago. It was built more than 90 years ago when Toronto was a city of 40-odd thousand. Its cells are seven feet long and three feet wide and, cramped as they are, there are too few of them. Last St. Patrick's Day there were 625 inmates in the Don and cells for 260.

"I can well imagine what Governor Sanderson could do with proper facilities," says Sheriff Conover, "but the Don just hasn't got them. There has been talk for years of building a larger jail, even a combined jail for Toronto and Hamilton. But just talk."

*Nevertheless, guards on routine inspection, just before Princess Elizabeth's visit to Toronto, found window bars sawn through and the cuts concealed with soap. The would-be breakers banked on the Royal parade's tieing up all the city's police force.

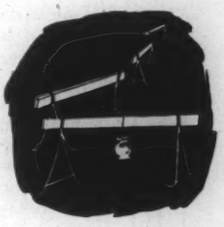
LIGHTER SIDE

Royal Telephone Poll

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IN VIEW of the wide-spread public criticism of certain aspects of the Royal Tour, it seemed an appropriate time to conduct an informal poll of public opinion. I put my question, "Do you feel that public officials have unfairly monopolized the time of the Royal Visitors?" to a group of citizens selected at random from the telephone book. None of the answers have been checked, cross-checked, classified, cross-indexed or otherwise scientifically treated, and they cannot, therefore be said to represent anything except the willingness of the public to cooperate with telephone pollsters.

"Absolutely," declared a Mrs. A. P. Woofington in answer to my question. "In fact, in view of the coming municipal elections I have drawn up a platform of pre-election promises for the uses of Mayors, Controllers, Aldermen and Reeves, with just this point in mind. Would you care to hear it?"



"I should be delighted," I said.

"'In the event of another Royal Visit'," Mrs. Woofington read, "'I promise, if elected, to do everything in my power to make our distinguished visitors comfortable and then to withdraw voluntarily, leaving them to enjoy themselves.'

"'I further pledge myself, if elected, not to engage in anything except non-competitive functions, such as civic receptions extended to other mayors, controllers, aldermen and reeves.'

"'I absolutely guarantee to the electorate that in the event of my election I will not urge the appointment of my daughter, niece, granddaughter or other female descendent to present a gift bouquet to the Royal Visitor. Further I will do everything in my power to frustrate any attempts at bouquet-nepotism among my colleagues in the Council Chamber.'"

"With a pre-election platform like that," declared Mrs. Woofington, "any candidate could get himself elected, regardless of his performance or politics."

A Mrs. J. R. Belfrey on the other hand declared that she felt all the civic arrangements had gone off very satisfactorily.

"I attended the civic reception but I was not among those who were formally presented," she said, "and to tell the truth I was happy to relieve the already over-burdened Royal visitors of the added duty. Besides there were other considerations—"

"Such as?" I inquired.

"Frankly, such as Mr. Belfrey's striped trousers," Mrs. Belfrey said, "I am sure you will understand when I tell you that it was quite possible for him to attend in them but it would have been highly dangerous if he had attempted to bend in them. As far as we were concerned the civic reception could hardly have been better planned."

A Mrs. Fingard said indignantly that the civic reception locally was just another example of the City Council's habit of reaching out to grab everything in sight. "In my opinion, the Royal Visitors were very lucky to escape without municipal amalgamation," she declared.

My next point of call was a former civic alderman who prefers to remain anonymous.

"An alderman is the elected representative of the people," he pointed out, "and as such it is his duty to appear on all public occasions.

"Any alderman who is true to his calling," he continued, "will be prepared to sacrifice any personal convenience to the necessity for attending public functions. I may add that in my long public career I have never known an alderman who rebelled at his duty to appear at public banquets and testimonial dinners, or who complained about the prolonged and often fatiguing duty of shaking hands with the public."

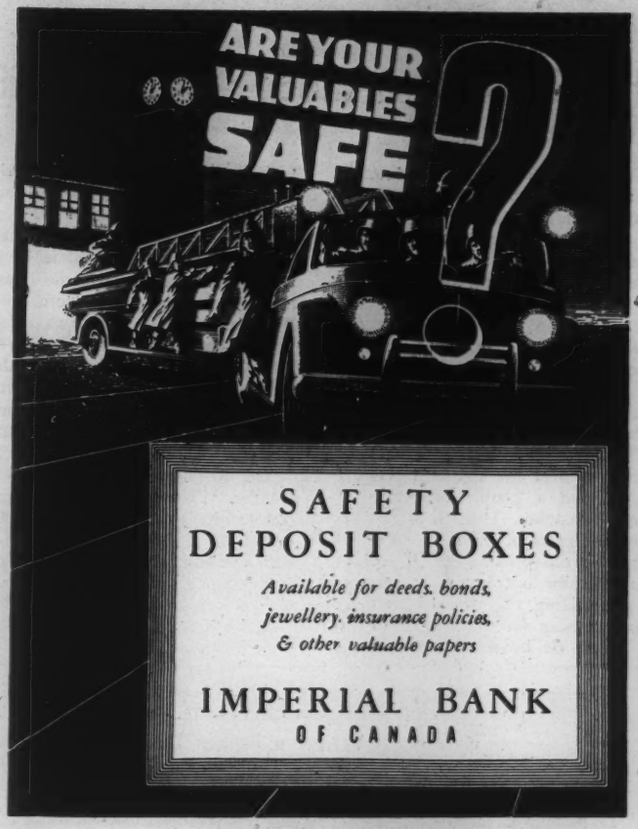
"That is very interesting," I said, "only—"

"Naturally an alderman does not regard himself as a private individual but as a symbol," he continued. "Nevertheless he recognizes that the public has a natural curiosity about seeing a real live alderman, and he is grateful when public affection and loyalty take the form of vast crowds making the welkin ring—"

"Just a minute," I said, "You can't mean the people turned out to see the aldermen rather than the Royal visitors!"

"I think it is safe to say they were interested in every aspect of the occasion," he replied.

A Mrs. Digby declared that she felt the civic reception had been a great success in all its phases. "I took my little boy to see the Royal party and we had several very satisfactory glimpses of them," she said. "He was simply speechless with wonder and admiration. And do you know what he said when we got home? He said, 'I saw a real live Mountie!'"


ARE YOUR VALUABLES SAFE?
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES
Available for deeds, bonds, jewellery, insurance policies, & other valuable papers
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

for all kinds of Sales-Promotion Printing

FOLDERS
BOOKLETS
DISPLAYS
POSTERS
CATALOGUES
BROADSIDES
DIRECT MAIL
PUBLICATIONS

call

saturday night press

71 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

A Complete Advertising-Printing Service

CAPITAL COMMENT

THE CASE AGAINST FIXED PRICES

by Wilfrid Eggleston

WHETHER it is in the public interest for a producer to be able to dictate to a retailer a fixed or minimum retail price for his product has been widely debated for many years. The Canadian Government, after weighing the evidence, has decided that the practice is, on balance, against the general interest. The British White Paper of last summer reaches a similar conclusion. The consumer will watch the practical effect in Canada with keen interest.

The other day, buying a package of cigarettes at the standard price, I was handed a couple of books of "penny" matches. This, in effect, reduced the price of the package to 40 cents, the old price. Until the Government came out openly against retail price fixing, this would have been a daring thing for the retailer to do. He would be breaking the contract with his supplier, and if he persisted in the practice, might lose his source of supplies.

To make the practice of "resale price maintenance" illegal in Canada will work hardship on some interests in Canada and will benefit others. When confronted with such a situation—and it is not uncommon—the state must decide where the balance of advantage lies. If it lies with the general public, as against more limited interests, the duty of the government is plain.

The MacQuarrie interim report of October 1, on which the Government has decided to act, examines the arguments for and against, and ends up with the conviction "that resale price maintenance, on the growing scale now practiced, is not justified."

In an attempt to answer the question, "Does Distribution Cost Too Much?", the Twentieth Century Fund examined this and other practices.

"As is usual in the case of controversial issues," the authors wrote, "the arguments on both sides are a mixture of fact and emotion."

One of the most disturbing arguments against abolition of resale price maintenance is the contention that it will enable the big retailer to ruin the small retailer, and that it will lead to an orgy of "loss leader" and "bait" merchandising, to the disadvantage of the small distributor, and, in the end, of the consumer also.

Watch "Loss Leader"

The MacQuarrie Committee and the authors of the British White Paper listened, of course, to submissions and evidence on this particular point. They agreed that the "loss leader" practice had to be watched with care, and, if it became an abuse, dealt with by legislation.

The MacQuarrie Committee asserted that the "loss leader" device was "a monopolistic practice which does not promote general welfare and therefore considers that it is not compatible with the public interest."

However, they did not think that the abolition of fixed retail prices would lead to much of it in the current climate of inflation and relative scarcity. More effective ways of dealing with the practice could be devised, they were convinced. There was time to go into that point more fully, and so they left it for later investigation.

The British White Paper went further and said that the "loss leader" device appears to grow up under price fixing, and that with the abolition of resale price maintenance it might not be of much account:

". . . a background of rigidly maintained prices is just what the price-cutter needs to make his 'loss leader' tactically effective. If it were general for prices to vary somewhat between different kinds of shop, no single price reduction would stand out in a spectacular way. Moreover, where variations in price are normal, it becomes impracticable for traders to respond to a particular price-cut by ceasing to stock the line of goods concerned and pushing some competing brand instead. The assumption is that competing brands will also be reduced in price by some retailers who can afford to sell at smaller margins."

There seems no doubt that abolishing fixed prices will introduce an element of confusion and uncertainty and make life less comfortable for retailers. It may prove the margin that will drive some retailers out of existence.

But the really compelling argument, in all the studies I have seen on the subject, is that under resale price maintenance that part of the cost of a product represented by distribution is no longer subject to price competition. The consumer no longer benefits from the efforts of industrious and ingenious distributors who are constantly seeking ways of passing along savings to the buying public. There may still be service competition, but many buyers would prefer price competition, especially in times like the present.

The British White Paper rests its case on two points. The practice stifles competition; and it sets up a private system of law and punishment.

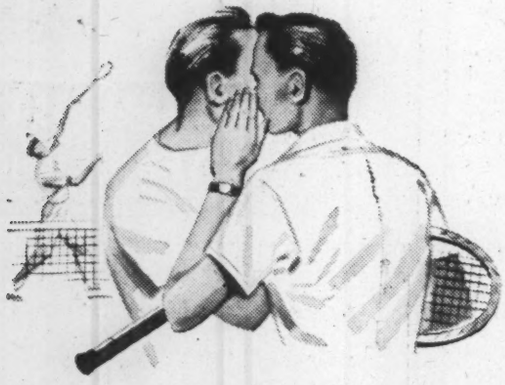
When a Father Dies His Pay Envelope Stops

THE Dominion Life ASSURANCE COMPANY

Since 1889

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

. . . But the Family Expenses Continue!



"...here's a tip—try the NEW Black Horse Ale—the finest Dawes Ale in 140 years!"

PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37

the 60th anniversary of the first Ukrainian settlement in Canada. In Regina, there was a week-end celebration with special church services, a parade and a concert. At Canora, about 5,000 took part and some 200 pioneers were honored.

■ Another 60th anniversary was that of Ashbury College, Rockcliffe (Ottawa). A week-end was given over to the celebration—a football game against Bishop's College, a dinner dance with headmaster R. H. PERRY as principal speaker.

■ The first graduate of Queen's University to become its President is DR. W. A. MACKINTOSH. His installation took place last month, when addresses were given by PREMIER FROST, DR. G. P. GILMOUR, President of McMaster and the RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY.

High School Graduates!

become Commissioned Officers in the CANADIAN ARMY ACTIVE FORCE

ARMOUR • ARTILLERY • INFANTRY

Young men recently graduated from High School with a minimum educational standard of Junior Matriculation, may become officers in the Canadian Army Active Force.

If accepted you begin training at Camp Borden as an officer cadet to qualify as a Second Lieutenant in the Active Force. You will receive Second Lieutenant's pay while in training. This training will consist of three courses totalling a period of twenty-eight weeks. When you are granted a commission you will then serve for periods of 3, 4 or 5 years as you choose under the Short Service Commission Plan. At the end of this service you may apply for a permanent commission.

To qualify you must be:

- **Single**
- **Physically Fit**
- **Between 18 and 25 years of age**
- **Holder of Junior Matriculation or equivalent standard**

APPLY TODAY

in person or by writing to:

Army Recruiting Office, Bellevue Bldg., Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S.
No. 2 Personnel Depot, Woodstock Road, Fredericton, N.B.
No. 3 Personnel Depot, Connaught Barracks, 3 Citadel Hill, Quebec, P.Q.
No. 4 Personnel Depot, 772 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, P.Q.
No. 5 Personnel Depot, Artillery Park, Bagot St., Kingston, Ont.
No. 6 Personnel Depot, East Sunnybrook Park, Bayview Ave., Toronto, Ont.
No. 7 Personnel Depot, Wolseley Barracks, Elizabeth St., London, Ont.
No. 8 Personnel Depot, Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man.
No. 9 Personnel Depot, National Defence Bldg., Winnipeg & Eighth Ave., Regina, Sask.
No. 10 Personnel Depot, Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alta.
Headquarters, Western Command, Kingsway Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
No. 11 Personnel Depot, 4050 West Fourth Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
No. 12 Personnel Depot, Buckmaster's Field, St. John's, Newfoundland
No. 13 Personnel Depot, Wallis House, Rideau & Charlotte Sts., Ottawa, Ont.

Trained United Strength is needed to prevent Aggression!

There Should Have Been *Two* Diplomas

Yes, this family deserves two diplomas. A diploma for the daughter whose ability and hard work carried her through school to the proud day of graduation. A diploma, too, for her parents . . . with "honors" to her mother whose example and training guided her daughter along sound lines, helped her to graduate and will continue to help her in the new life ahead.

On every hand we see the good influence of the Canadian woman. Truly, she is the "heart of her home" . . . moulding the character of her children . . . teaching them to think soundly, act sanely and do a good job for themselves and their country. She is not only contributing to the welfare of her family, but also to the strength of Canada.

The influence of the Canadian woman also extends to the food business where her good buying standards are a challenge to every manufacturer. That is why Weston's are proud that Weston's Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Candies and other food products have been such consistent favorites with Canadian women for over 65 years.

"Always buy the best — buy Weston's"

Weston's

GEORGE WESTON LIMITED . . . CANADA